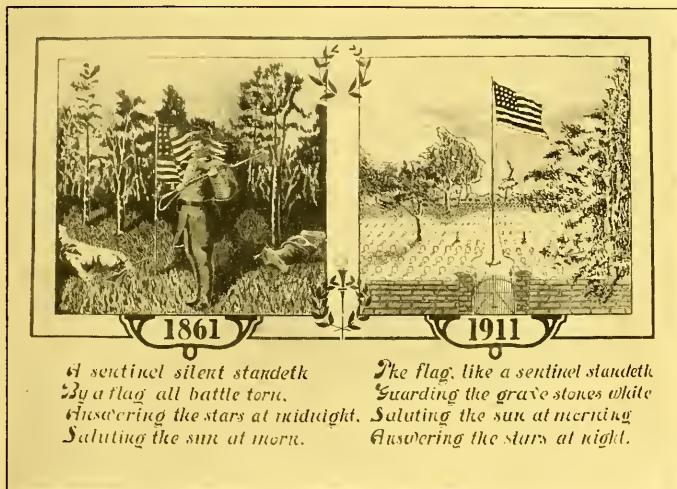


S O U V E N I R E D I T I O N

Monmouth College Oracle



A sentinel silent standeth
By a flag all battle torn,
Answering the stars at midnight.
Saluting the sun at morn.

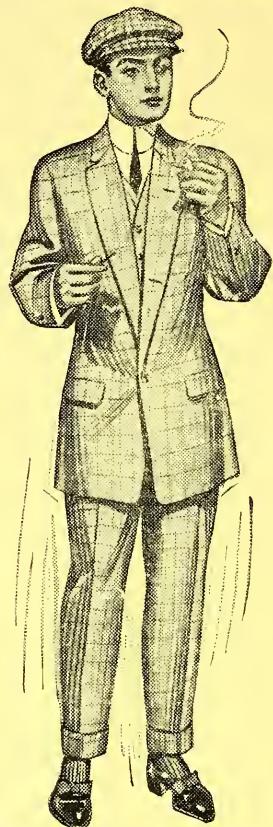
The flag, like a sentinel standeth
Guarding the grave stones white
Saluting the sun at morning
Answering the stars at night.

Monmouth College in the War of the Rebellion.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.

Vol. XV.

No. 34.



Society Brand Clothes

Minutes of Student Body Meeting.

It is hereby resolved,
That the well-dressed
fellows agree to stand
together for Sol and Eli
as the proper place to
buy good clothes. This
being ratified by the fac-
ulty, there's no further discus-
sion.

Com of The Whole.

Society Suits, \$20 to \$30.

Summer Underwear, all styles, 50c to \$2.50.

Straw Hats \$1 to \$2.

Panamas, \$4 to \$10.

Holeproof Hose for
Men and Ladies.

College Pennants
a plenty.

Sol Schloss & Bro.

Monmouth College Oracle.

Official Organ of the Students and Alumni of Monmouth College.

VOL. XV.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1911.

NO. 34



P R E F A C E

The preparation of this souvenir edition of the Oracle has been a labor of love, furnishing genuine pleasure during many an evening of the past winter. There is, however, one great regret. The work is incomplete. In its scope, the work originally included cuts and sketches of the twenty-six College men who placed upon the altar of their country the costly sacrifice of their lives, and cuts and sketches of the thirty-nine commissioned officers. A few others have been included. There remain more than one hundred and fifty other student-soldiers whom it would have been a pleasure to include for they are as worthy as those whose deeds have been extolled in this edition. At present there is neither time to prepare nor means to publish a work on such a large scale. If friends so desire, another year may be devoted to gathering information concerning the remaining "IMMORTALS" and including it in an edition

published next year. This would give a complete history of the College in the War.

There is a movement on foot to inscribe the names of the heroes on tablets of enduring bronze to be placed on the College walls, there to remain in their honor forever. It is hoped that this movement may bear fruit to a happy issue. Persons knowing of omissions or errors in the list of student-soldiers published in this edition will kindly give the information to the President of the College, that the names of all may appear upon the tablets.

I am under obligations to the three score or more persons who contributed to this edition: especially is the obligation great to Major McClaughry, who prepared the manuscript with such critical care, and to Rev. Renwick, who furnished information otherwise unattainable.

JAMES C. BURNS,
Macomb, Illinois, April 29, 1911.

A Word by Way of Introduction.

THOMAS HANNA McMICHAEL.

The history of the Civil War would be incomplete without its chapter on "The part played by the Colleges." The call for those to help preserve the union found no ear more ready to hear—no heart more ready to respond than ear and heart of the northern student. Enumerating the number of those whom the various colleges sent to the front the list would run something like this—Amherst 263, Bowden 267, Columbia 395, Dartmouth 464, Harvard 1200, Lafayette 226, Michigan 800, Williams 308, Yale 836. This partial list is but a sample of the whole. Monmouth's place in this roll of honor is secure.

In many respects her "war record" is most honorable—most note worthy. In some respects in deed it is unique. When Fort Sumter fell Monmouth was but closing her fifth year—a struggling infant institution on the prairies of a sparse settled state. Before the terms of peace were signed at Appomattox she had sent forth over 200 of her students to bear their part in the Country's saving. The story is well worthy of preservation. It is to this story the following pages are devoted. To Prof. J. C. Burns of the class of '75—now Superintendent of the schools of Macomb—belongs the credit for the idea. To him also should go the cred-

it for the successful way in which the idea has been carried out. For months he has been "in labors more abundant" discovering, collecting, arranging the material. Associated with him in a most helpful way has been Major R. W. McClaughry, '60. On the part of them both it has been "a labor of love." Out of busy lives they have taken time without stint that they might set before the students of the present day something of the story of the valor and the patriotism of the students of the sixties.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, of the class of 1770 of Princeton College said at the time of his graduation "I have learned patriotism in Princeton as well as Greek." As one reads the story these pages have to tell must he not come to the conclusion that such was the case also in regard to the students of the Monmouth of a half century ago? The story is told that by the telling the spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion may be awakened, fostered, kept alive, in the student body of the Monmouth of to-day. Monmouth continues to teach Greek; may she continue to teach patriotism. May the spirit of our heroes of the sixties still live as a spirit that works through faculty and student body for the promotion of civic and national righteousness.

LOVE'S REQUIEM.

BY DAVID REED MILLER, D. D., '74.

Here's praise
For the days
When heroes grew
By every fireside, forum, desk, and farm,
To shield our starry flag from threatened harm.
Tramp, tramp they marched a host of lordly sons
To face the angry, hollow-throated guns.
But shrapnel's scream nor crash of bursting shell,
Nor saber-thrust, nor comrade's dying knell,
Could quench the blaze of patriotic fire
Which lit the flame on Treason's funeral pyre.
Here's praise
For the days
When heroes grew.

They came
With a name
To Freedom true.
From class room, chapel prayers, and science hall,
They came at their imperiled country's call.
The star of hope shone on each loyal brow.
They built the Future on the regal Now.
The victor-slain sleep now as martyrs sleep
Where sighing pines and kindred lilles weep;
And in their tears they speak love's message true;
They died—and did what heroes dare and do.
They came
With a name
To Freedom true.

Rest now
All blest now
By friend and foe.
In manhood's dream, in days long vanished now,
The pride of country on each victor's brow;
With steel ranks blazing in Columbia's sun
The broken files came home, their work well done,
With flush of conqueror and heart elate,
Their spoils of victory a ransomed State;
But unforgetful that a nation's blood
Surged, hero-filled, in one congested flood.
Rest now
All blest now
By friend and foe.

Sleep now
Nor weep now
The flag is home.
One day it dripped with crimson from your veins
A benediction on the battle plains,
When requiem winds sang over countless graves
And sunbeams kindly kissed your slumbering
braves.
The crooning vines crept whispering to your dead
That Freedom's flag waved proudly overhead.
It's over now, and with the Blue and Gray,
Old feuds are buried in the sod for aye.
Sleep now
Nor weep now
The flag is home.



DAVID A. WALLACE.

Monmouth's War President. 1856-1878.

"We must educate whether there be peace or war."

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS STUDENT LIST.

Magnificent Showing Made by Monmouth College, Then in Its Infancy, in the Cause of the Union in the Civil War.

"When the southern hosts withdrew,
Pitting gray against the blue.
There was none more brave than you."

My Alma Mater.

"To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world." The College was established in 1856. The first class was graduated in 1858. Yet this little school still in its swaddling clothes, still struggling to establish itself among the colleges of the West, furnished to the Union cause two hundred and thirty-two men. The first year of its existence the College enrolled only ninety-nine students. In 1861, when the war burst upon the country, the number had grown to two hundred and twenty, of whom one hundred and thirty-seven were men and boys. The names of eighty-one or nearly sixty per cent of these are found on the muster rolls of the Union army.

In 1862, there were enrolled in the College and in the Academy one hundred and eighteen men and boys. Of these seventy threw aside the student's gown to don the soldier's uniform. While the percentage is not so great in 1863 and '64, it is still large enough to command our respect.

Professor Morrison of the chair of Mathematics entered the service as Chaplain of the Ninth Illinois Infantry and accompanied the regiment through the awful slaughter of the Atlanta campaign. This regiment sustained the heaviest loss in killed in battle of any Union regiment in the western armies. George W. Gilmore, '62, and J. G. Carnahan, '65, served in this regiment. The former was wounded at Donelson, the latter at Shiloh.

Hon. A. C. Harding, a member of the

Board of Trustees, took the lead, in 1862, in raising a regiment largely in Warren County and was appointed Colonel of the Eighty-third Infantry. For his heroic defense of Fort Donelson in February, 1863, he was commissioned Brigadier General "for gallant conduct on the field."

Hon. John McClunahan, a member of the Board of Trustees, was Captain of Company A, 83rd Illinois Infantry. He was killed in the defense of Fort Donelson, February 3, 1863. His portrait may be seen stamped in the stained glass windows facing Broadway of the first United Presbyterian Church in Monmouth—a well deserved recognition of a brave patriot.

Rev. Matthew Bigger, another member of the Board of Trustees, was Chaplain of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. He was a soldier in the field as well as a priest in the camp.

The students who enlisted, as a rule, were only boys in their teens; yet the number of important and responsible positions they held is remarkable. The Senior Class of 1860 contained only ten boys; yet it furnished two Majors, one Captain, two Lieutenants—one of whom gave the last full measure of devotion to his country at Arkansas Post. The Senior class of 1861 contained only six boys. Three enlisted. Two became Captains and the other a First Lieutenant. The Senior class of 1862 contained twelve boys. Six of them enlisted. One became the Adjutant of the regiment, one a Lieutenant, two Orderly Sergeants—one

"Whose life blood warm and wet
Dimmed the glistening bayonet,"

at Donelson.

Altogether from its Board of Trustees, its Faculty, and its student-body, the College furnished to the Union Army from 1861 to 1865 one Brigadier General, four Majors, seventeen Captains, thirteen Lieutenants, one Quarter-Master, two Adjutants and three Chaplains making forty-one commissioned officers. It also furnished forty-eight non-commissioned officers, making eighty-nine men from the College that the Government of the United states placed in positions of command. One hundred and forty-three of the boys served

Federal Army.

If the number who went forth to battle was great, the loss sustained by that number was even greater. Twelve of them placed the costly sacrifice of their lives upon the altar of their country in battle; fourteen others offered the same sacrifice in the hospital; while twenty-six others left the stains of their life blood upon southern battle fields, making the casualties of the College incident to camp and battle fifty-two, or one out of every eight. The death loss is one out of every eight. It would be fitting



MONMOUTH COLLEGE, 1861.

in the ranks carrying muskets, making a total of two hundred and thirty-two men as the contribution of the College to this gigantic struggle. It is a matter of serious doubt whether any other educational institution in all this broad land with an equal attendance furnished so large a quota of troops to the

and proper to inscribe the names of these two hundred and thirty-two immortals upon tablets of enduring bronze to be placed on the College walls, there to remain forever.

Below will be found a list, so far as known, of the College men who served in the Union Army from '61 to '65, with the

rank of each, and also a list of the casualties, so far as known, and the places where they occurred.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Captain John McClanahan, Member of the Board of Trustees, Fort Donelson, February 3, 1863.
 Lieutenant James S. Patterson, '62, Co. H, 26th Iowa, Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.
 Sergeant James S. Campbell, '62, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Fort Donelson, February 3, 1863.
 Robert Jackson Caldwell, '60, Co. C, 36th Illinois

Illinois Infantry, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

George R. Pollock, '61, Co. K, 36th Illinois Infantry, Stone River, December 31st, 1862.

David Sholl, '63, Co. B, 118th Illinois Infantry, mortally wounded at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, died May 3rd, 1863.

WOUNDED.

David Anderson, '69, Co. B, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Roundheads), Second Battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
 Alexander Blackburn, '68, Co. C, 84th Illinois Infantry, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.



MONMOUTH COLLEGE, 1911.

Infantry, Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
 Bryson B. Allen, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, wounded at Fort Donelson, February 3, 1863, died February 10, 1863.
 William B. Giles, '65, Co. K, 36th Illinois Infantry, Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
 David S. Irvine, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.
 Samuel W. Kell, '64, Co. A, 11th Illinois Infantry, North Edisto, S. C., February 12, 1865.
 Clark A. Kendall, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois Infantry, Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.
 Robert Nathanael McCutchan, '61, Co. K, 36th

Robert J. Caldwell, '60, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Stone River, December 31, 1862.

James G. Carnahan, '64, Co. E, 9th Illinois Infantry, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

C. A. Carmichael, '63, Co. F, 17th Illinois Infantry, Siege of Vicksburg, May, 1863.

Captain A. G. Crawford, '61, 4th U. S. Colored troops, "Crater," Petersburg, July 29, 1864.

James Logue Dryden, '72, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Robert L. Duncan, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois Infantry, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

J. K. L. Duncan, '66, U. S. S. Fort Hindman, Harrisonburg, La., February, 1864.

THE MONMOUTH COLLEGE ORACLE

John C. Ford, '65, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry.
 William Gibson, '67, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
 George M. Gilmore, '62, Co. E, 9th Illinois Infantry, Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.
 Lieutenant John M. Graham, '65, Co. G, 84th Illinois Infantry.
 Robert M. Hazard, '62, Co. D, 13th Illinois Cavalry, Red Bank Ark., Summer of 1862.
 Michael McCauley, '65, Co. H, 105th Illinois Infantry, Atlanta Campaign.
 T. A. McConnell, '65, Co. B, 36th Illinois Infantry, Perryville, October 8, 1862.
 Frank M. McClanahan, '66, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Abraham Morris, '72, Co. B, 6th Iowa Infantry, Kenesaw Mountain, June 15, 1864.
 Lieutenant Robert S. McClenahan, '74, Co. K, 15th Ohio, wounded twice.
 David Nicoll, '67, Independent Battery E, Pa. Artillery, Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 28th 1863.
 John A. Porter, '62, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, wounded twice at Resaca and also at Nashville.
 Samuel Paxton, '67, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.
 Lieutenant S. L. Stephenson, '62, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, in a skirmish near Fort Donelson, 1863.
 Major Samuel J. Wilson, '60, 10th Illinois Infantry, Peach Tree Creek, July 18, 1864.
 Julius C. Wright, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry, Franklin, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Achihald Beal, '64, Co. K, 84th Illinois Infantry, Nashville, Tenn., January 5th, 1863.
 James H. Giles, '63, Co. B, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Fort Donelson, December 10, 1862.
 Fleming Gowdy, '65, Co. G, 84th Illinois Infantry, died from wound received at Chickamauga, Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1863.
 Joseph I. Francis, '66, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Fort Heiman, October 14th, 1862.
 Anderson Hart, '63, Co. C, 77th Illinois Infantry, Peoria, October 2nd, 1862.
 John F. Mitchell, '64, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Clarksville, Tenn., August 10, 1864.
 Lieutenant John K. Morton, '61, Co. A, 111th Illinois Infantry, Salem, Ill., October 23, 1862.
 B. F. Hill, '63, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Paducah, Ky., April 22, 1863.
 George Nelson, '64, 36th Illinois Infantry, Rienzi, Miss., June 23, 1862.
 Fleming Stewart, '66, Bell's Cavalry, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, March 20, 1862.
 William B. Morton, '64, Co. A, 111th Infantry, Salem, Ill., November 23rd, 1862.
 George M. Gilmore, '63, 9th Infantry, Savanna,

Ga., February 23rd, 1865.
 Robert M. Hazard, Co. D, 13th Illinois Cavalry, Peoria, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Theodore F. Sechrist, '65, Co. D, 13th Illinois Cavalry, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Oct. 3, 1862.

List of Officers and Men furnished by Monmouth College to the Union armies, 1861-1865.

GENERALS.

Abner Clark Harding, Member of the Board of Trustees, Colonel of the 83rd Illinois Infantry. Promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers, May 23rd, 1863, for gallant conduct in the heroic and successful defense of Fort Donelson, February 3rd, 1863.

CHAPLAINS.

Prof. Marion Morrison, Ninth Illinois Infantry.
 John H. Montgomery, '66, Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.
 Matthew M. Bigger, 50th Illinois, member of the Board of Trustees.

MAJORS.

T. W. McClaughey, '60, 118th Illinois Infantry.
 Samuel J. Wilson, '60, 10th Illinois Infantry.
 George H. Palmer, U. S. 4th Infantry.
 John A. Gordon, '68, 16th U. S. Colored Troops.

CAPTAINS.

John M. Baugh, '65, 33rd Iowa.
 John Auld Burns, '69, Co. A, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Robert M. Campbell, '63, 47th U. S. Colored Troops.
 William H. Clark, '62, 16th U. S. Colored Troops.
 A. G. Crawford, '61, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.
 Peter Free, Co. H, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 William James, '64, U. S. Colored Troops.
 Ewell Jamison, '62, U. S. Colored Troops.
 John McClanahan, Member of the Board of Trustees, Co. B, 83rd Infantry.
 W. S. McClanahan, '60, Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry.
 Josiah Moore, '65, Co. F, 17th Illinois Infantry.
 George H. Palmer, '61, Co. A, 83rd Illinois Infantry.
 Edward F. Reid, Co. C, 13th Indiana Cavalry.
 Charles B. Simpson, '63, Co. F, 10th Illinois Infantry.
 John S. Speer, '60, Co. A, 85th Ohio Infantry.
 R. J. Wright, '63, 33rd Iowa.
 R. Ross Wallace, '61, 74th Ohio, U. S. Colored Troops.
 John Brainard Worrell, '63, Co. D, 78th Illinois Infantry.

THE MONMOUTH COLLEGE ORACLE

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FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Robert S. Finley, '59, Co. A, 30th Illinois Infantry.
James S. Patterson, '60, Co. H, 26th Iowa.
John K. Morton, '61, Co. A, 11th Illinois Infantry.
John A. Porter, '62, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry.
Guy Stapp, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry.
Robert Stewart McClanahan, '74, Co. K, 15th Ohio,
J. S. Winbigler, '65, Co. I, 50th Illinois Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John M. Graham, '65, Co. G, 84th Illinois Infantry.
Matthew H. Jamieison, '59, Co. E, 10th Illinois Infantry.
William A. Mitchell, '61, Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry.
Samuel L. Stephenson, '62, Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry.
J. O. Anderson, Co. H, 28th Illinois Infantry.
Amos H. Dean, Member Board of Trustees, 3rd New York Light Artillery.

QUARTERMASTERS.

J. U. McClanahan, '66, 15th Ohio.

ADJUTANTS.

John W. Greene, '62, 83rd Illinois Infantry.
Alexander Caskey, '65, 101st U. S. Colored Infantry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

W. H. Abrams, '64, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Archibald Beal, '64, Co. K, 84th Illinois.
Alexander Blackburn, '68, Co. C, 84th Illinois.
James W. Brook, '64, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
James S. Campbell, '62, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
W. T. Campbell, '70, Co. H, 26th Iowa.
C. A. Carmichael, '63, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
Henry M. Carmichael, '67, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
J. G. Carnaban, '64, Co. E, 9th Illinois.
James B. Clark, '65, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
R. M. Dihel, '61, Co. A, 30th Illinois.
Robert L. Duncan, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
James Logue Dryden, '72, Co. C, 36th Illinois.
Andrew G. Forsythe, '66, Co. H, 105th Illinois.
James H. Giles, '63, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.
William B. Giles, '65, Co. K, 36th Illinois.
George M. Gilmore, '62, Co. E, 9th Illinois.
Ohadiah G. Given, '67, Co. H, 126th Ohio, also Co. A, 138th Illinois.
George I. Gordon, '71, Co. C, 77th Illinois.
Fleming Gowdy, '65, Co. G, 84th Illinois.
Andrew H. Graham, '71, Co. A, 105th Illinois.
Henry M. Griffin, '65, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
Absalom Hallam, '63, Co. F, 83rd Illinois.
Delavan S. Hardin, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Elmer Harris, '63, Co. H, 2nd Illinois Cavalry.
Anderson Hart, '62, Co. C, 77th Illinois.
Clark Herron, '60, Co. C, 84th Illinois.
Robert W. Hume, '62, Co. I, 11th Cavalry.

David S. Irvine, '63, Co. C, 36th Illinois.
Thomas M. Kell, '64, Co. A, 111th Illinois.
John R. Leslie, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
Robert McConnell, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Andrew T. McDill, '62, Co. G, 84th Illinois.
S. W. McCullough, '67, Co. C, 77th Illinois.
Robert Nathaniel McCutcheon, '61, Co. B, 36th Illinois.

Charles H. Mitchell, Co. C, 136th Indiana Infantry.

James Parr, '65, Co. A, 47th Illinois.
Carey S. Patton, '62, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
Elijah M. Reynolds, '63, Co. L, 12th Illinois Cavalry.

James M. Rice, Co. C, 10th Illinois.
John Shelly, '63, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
David Sholl, '65, Co. B, 118th Illinois.
James A. Smith, '64, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
Henry C. Speakman, '61, Co. A, 83rd Illinois.
Samuel J. Stewart, '70, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Allan B. Struthers, '64, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Gordon O. Winbigler, '66, Co. L, 12th Illinois Cavalry.

Julius C. Wright, '67, Co. C, 36th Illinois.

PRIVATE'S.

Ed L. Alexander, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
Bryson B. Allen, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
David Anderson, '69, Co. B, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph A. Atchison, '72, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Charles P. Avenell, '66, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
James W. Babcock, '66, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
John A. Barnes, '70, Co. H, 142d Indiana Infantry.
Fletcher S. Bassett, '68, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Joseph C. Bell, '65, Bell's Cavalry, 13th Illinois Cavalry.
H. C. Beckwith, '64, Bell's Cavalry, 13th Illinois Cavalry.
Andrew Beveridge, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Arthur H. Bicket, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Charles E. Blackburn, Co. C, 151st Illinois.
William Alexander Blackburn, Co. A, 7th Illinois Cavalry.
John J. Brown, '68, Co. H, 47th Illinois.
William Brown, '64, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
William Burnside, Co. A, 23rd Iowa.
Jackson N. Caldwell, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.
Joseph M. Caldwell, '68, Co. H, 47th Illinois.
Robert J. Caldwell, '60, Co. C, 36th Illinois.
John M. Campbell, '72, Co. A, 138th, Co. H, 47th Illinois Infantry.
Ed J. Cannon, '65, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
Andrew Carothers, '64, Co. F, 83rd Illinois.
Samuel J. Claycomb, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.
Daniel Coates, '58, Illinois Volunteers.
John W. Crawford, '59, Co. F, 17th Illinois.
S. H. Davis, '63, Ohio Troops.
Andrew H. Drain, '71, Co. E, 138th Illinois.
J. K. L. Duncan, '66, Marine Corps.

C. Stuart Farquar, '73, Co. and regiment unknown.
known.

Stuart S. Finley, '64, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

D. J. Fleming, '66, Co. and regiment unknown.

Adam R. Foster, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Martin L. Foster, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

John C. Ford, '65, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Joseph I. Francis, '66, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Churchill Furr, '66, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Thomas H. Gault, '70, Co. B, 28th Wisconsin.

John C. Gettemy, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

William Gibson, '67, Co. C, 36th Illinois.

John R. Giles, '67, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

David W. Graham, '70, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

W. F. Graham, '63, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

John C. Gregg, '65, Ohio Troops.

James A. Grier, '72, Co. C, 33rd Illinois.

Amos Griffin, '62, Co. G, 1st Illinois Cavalry.

David C. Godfrey, '66, Co. A, 83rd Illinois.

James Hammond, '68, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

R. M. Hazard, '63, Bugler Bell's Cavalry.

William P. Henderson, '63, Co. I, 17th Illinois.

John T. Henderson, '68, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Frank Herdman, '67, Co. A, 78th Illinois.

Benjamin F. Hill, '63, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Zenas E. Hogue.

Samuel W. Kell, '64, Co. A, 11th Illinois.

Clark A. Kendall, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Samuel F. Kerr, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Frank R. Kyle, Co. H, 2nd Illinois Cavalry, hug-
ler.

Joseph W. Leighty, '65, Co. K, 11th Cavalry.

Samuel R. Lyons, '77, Co. C, 154th Illinois.

Alex. G. Leslie, '64, Co. K, 84th Illinois.

J. W. Long, Co. and regiment unknown.

William J. McAllister, '70, Co. H, 105th Illinois.

Michael McCauley, '65, Co. H, 105th Illinois.

Frank McClanahan, '66, Co. C, 36th Illinois.

Thomas A. McConnell, '65, Co. B, 36th Illinois.

John A. McDill, '64, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

John B. McKown, '66, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Joseph McLeán, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Daniel McMillan, '60, Co. K, 84th Illinois.

James B. Madden, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Adrain A. Mannon, '69, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

Samuel E. Mannon, '62, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

John W. Matthews, '71, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Robert J. Martin, '60, Co. K, 84th Illinois.

John Mekemson, '68, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

William B. Mekemson, '66, Co. G, 84th Illinois.

Harding J. Merrill, '68, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

J. M. Millen, '64, Co. G, Third Illinois Cavalry.

John F. Mitchell, '64, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

William M. Mitchell, '61, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

William R. Mitchell, '68, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Abraham Morris, '72, Co. B, 6th Iowa.

A. M. Morton, '64, Co. A, 111th Illinois.

Hugh R. Morton, '64, Co. A, 111th Illinois.

George Nelson, '64, Co. C, 36th Illinois.

Alvin M. Nichol, '71, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

David Nicoll, '67, Independent Battery E, Penn-
sylvania Artillery.

St. Joseph Nichols, '66, 6th Iowa Cavalry.

Thomas Ochiltree, '65, 8th Iowa Cavalry.

R. M. Patten, '67, 138th Illinois.

John A. Patterson, Musician Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Samuel Paxton, '67, Co. C, 36th Illinois.

William Pinkerton, '62, Co. C, 77th Illinois.

George R. Pollock, '61, Co. K, 36th Illinois.

James A. Preston, '60, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Andrew Renwick, '65, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Joseph B. Rood, '66, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

David C. Ross, '64, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Ilarry Runge, '66, Co. K, 5th Ohio.

John C. Runge, '69, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

Thomas W. Rule, '66, Co. F, 124th Illinois.

John D. Russell, '66.

George B. Schussler, '66, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

John C. Scroggs, Co. C, 87th Ohio.

Calvin C. Sechrist, '67, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

T. F. Sechrist, '65, Co. D, 12th Illinois Cavalry.

Thomas Shelly, '63, Co. C, 17th Illinois.

Robert K. Shoemaker, '64, Co. A, 83rd Illinois.

James D. Smith, '66, Co. B, 138th Illinois.

Samuel R. Smith, '62, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Thomas Stephenson, '62, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Philip L. Stewart, '63.

John A. Struthers, '65, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Selden Sturges, '68, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

John Taylor, '67, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

Alex S. Thompson, '67, Co. E, 10th Illinois.

William M. Thompson, '66, Co. B, 83rd Illinois,
Co. E, 61st Illinois.

Samuel F. Thompson, '67, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

J. C. Thompson.

Robert F. Tubbs, '65, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

James M. Tucker, Co. K, 11th Illinois Cavalry.

David A. Turnbull, '69, Co. B, 83rd Illinois.

Thomas E. Turner, '66, Co. K, 133rd Indiana.

William J. Walker, '67, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

Hugh F. Wallace, '68, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

Robert S. Wallace, '71, Marine Corps.

Samuel S. Wallace, '68, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

David M. Wallace, '67, Co. A, 138th Illinois.

Edward Payson Welch.

James C. Weede, '63, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Nathanael R. Weede, '63, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Ralph E. Wilkin, '69, Co. A, 25th Iowa Infantry.

William D. Wolfe, '63, Co. C, 17th Illinois.

John A. Wright, '61, Co. F, 17th Illinois.

Simeon B. Wright, '68, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

William M. Wright, '61, Co. C, 83rd Illinois.

William Wright, '61, 25th Iowa.

Isaac Wood, '67, Co. K, 84th Illinois.

William B. Young, '64, Co. D, 138th Illinois.

Joseph Wilson, '72, Co. H, 47th Illinois.

First Period of Enlistment—1861.

"Persons desiring to form a military

company for the purpose of aiding in defense of our country are invited to meet at the Court House in this city tomorrow, Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

"FREEMEN! DO YOU HEAR THE CALL?"

The above notice appeared in the Monmouth Atlas, Friday, April 19, 1861. Saturday evening the Court Room was crowded. Eloquent speeches were made; patriotic resolutions were adopted; and a Committee appointed to raise funds to care for the families of enlisted men. Eighty names had been signed to the enlistment roll before the meeting convened. Twenty more were needed to complete the Company. Nearly the entire body of students were in the audience. When Secretary Holt announced that ninety-nine men had enlisted and only one man more was needed to fill the Company, Josiah Moore, a Junior in College rising in the rear of the room announced "I am that man Moore." Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting the Company met and organized by electing the student who had enlisted under such dramatic circumstances, Captain of the Company. It may be added on the testimony of many that a braver man never commanded troops. Of the one hundred men in Monmouth first to offer their services to their country, twenty were students of the college. On Sunday the Company gathered at Claycomb's Hall to listen to patriotic addresses by Dr. Wallace and others, and where the God of battles was invoked "to be with them, to protect and assist them in the campaign they are about to enter."

As soon as the Ten Regiment Bill was passed the Company was ordered to Peoria. Monday morning April 29, the Company assembled at the old C. B. & Q. depot. The entire city turned out to see their departure. Miss Beach representing the College delivered the farewell address. The Company was mustered into the United States service at Peoria becoming Co. F, 17th Illinois Infantry.

No preparation had been made for their reception or their accommodation.

There were no barracks, no tents, no blankets, much less arms or other equipment. They were taken to the Fair Grounds and housed in open cattle sheds without covering at night and only straw for bedding. Many of the boys sickened from exposure. The citizens of Monmouth "got busy". Ten of them gave fifty dollars each to purchase blankets. The City Council appropriated \$2000 to furnish clothing, the ladies not to be outdone secured from the stores by purchase and by gift sufficient flannel to make two hundred suits of underwear. History says the flannel was red. The suits were made and on their way to Peoria within forty eight hours; but there were women in Monmouth "with fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red."

Immediately after disaster at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops, and another wave of enthusiastic enlistment swept over the country carrying with it many College boys. It was during the Summer vacation and the boys were at their homes; so they enlisted in Companies formed in their respective neighborhoods. Those living in Warren County mostly entered Company C, 36th Illinois Infantry, organized at Kirkwood. This was a famous regiment. "Where the bullets flew the thickest there the trail of blood was deepest." Only one of the fourteen College boys in this regiment escaped untouched, while six of them gave the last full measure of devotion.

Second Period of Enlistment—1862.

During the Summer of 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 troops. The Peninsular Campaign had failed. Stonewall Jackson's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley had alarmed the whole North. If the Rebellion were to be put down, there must be soldiers to crush it. So many students enlisted that the College was almost destroyed. Only 159 were enrolled during the entire year, a majority of whom were women and girls. In the month of July when the enlistments were most numerous, it was a serious question whether or not the College would open in September. Dr.

Wallace himself prayerfully considered the matter of enlisting. The condition may be seen in the following announcement, which appeared in the *Atlas*, August 8, 1862.

"The undersigned takes this method of stating that it is the full determination of the Faculty to resume the exercise of the College on the second day of next September. It is expected that every member of the Faculty will be at his post at the opening of the session.

"We must educate, whether there be peace or war."

DAVID A. WALLACE.
President of Monmouth College.

The College boys who enlisted in 1862 served mostly in the 77th, 83rd, 84th, 111th, and 118th Illinois Infantry. Five of the ten companies in the 83rd were recruited in Warren County. Company C of this regiment contained so many College boys that it was called the "Student's Company." The regiment was organized at Monmouth and mustered into the United States service at the Fair Grounds. General A. C. Harding, a member of the Board of Trustees was its first Colonel. Hon. John McClanahan, another member of the Board of Trustees, was Captain of Company B. Before leaving for the Front, Colonel Harding banqueted the entire regiment at his stately home on Second street.

The boys living in the neighborhood of Young America and Biggsville enlisting in 1862 entered the 84th—a regiment that saw strenuous service and suffered heavy losses. One of the College boys was killed and several were wounded.

Third Period of Enlistment—1864.

There were few enlistments from the College in 1863, for the simple reason that there were no able bodied men in school—only boys under military age. In the Spring of 1864, when President Lincoln called for 100-day troops to guard the lines of communication and thus set free the seasoned troops performing this service for the great campaigns of 1864, more than forty of the College boys enlisted in the 138th. Their

service consisted in guarding the supplies at Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis.

Fourth Period of Enlistment—1865.

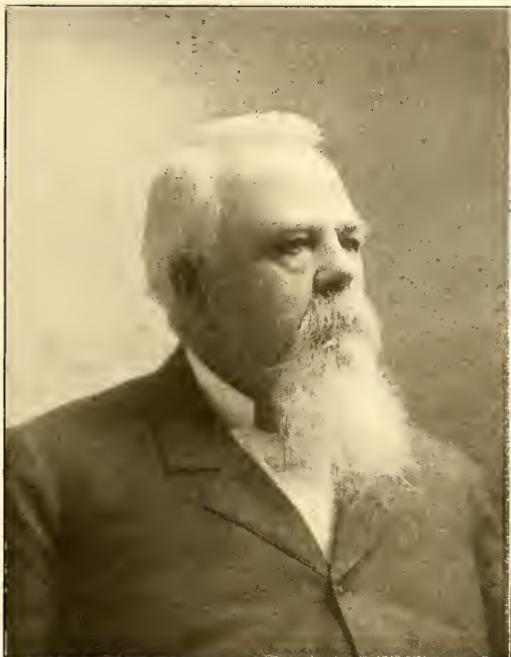
During the winter of 1864-5, few realized that the Confederacy was on the verge of collapse. Enlistments still went on. In February, 1865, Company H was organized in Monmouth, in which eight or ten of the College boys were enrolled. A number who had completed their 100-day service in 1864, re-enlisted in this Company. The Company was made a part of the veteran regiment, 47th Illinois Infantry, and sent at once to the front taking part in the capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay.

THE GLAD RETURN.

Many of the boys came dropping back from the service one by one as they became incapacitated for service by wounds, or by disease, or by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. The first to return in a body were those in the 100-day service, who came back in October, 1864. Many immediately entered College. Though not a single ray of light or hope pierced the dark war cloud that hung over the country at that time, it was felt that these youths had made the largest contribution in their power, for they were too young to stand the exposure of winter in the field.

In June 1865, all the '62 troops came home. Tongue can not tell nor heart feel the joy at their coming. They had opened up to four million black people the opportunity to make the best of themselves and revealed the perpetuating power of republican institutions. It was a great work. Social receptions were given them. They were feasted and dined. Public entertainments were arranged for them, at which tables were burdened with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season. Bells were rung and the nights made glorious with brilliant fire works.

In September many again entered College; but the empty sleeve and the resounding crutch on the conscious floor told too plainly the story of their sacrifice.



JACKSON B. McMICHAEL.

Monmouth's Second President, 1878-1897.

Served in the Christian Commission.

In a section of the country where Vallandighamism was strong, his loyal utterances did much to strengthen the hearts of men in the cause of the Union.

ADDRESS OF MISS KATE BEACH (EMBLETON), '61.

Delivered at the C. B. & Q. Depot, May, 1861, on the Occasion of the Departure of Company "F," Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Captain Josiah Moore's Company, to Peoria to be Mustered into the United States Service.

Citizens and Students:

The terrible, the long looked for and long dreaded crisis on which hangs the fate of millions, is now at hand. The fearful war-cry is echoing along the mountaintops, and adown the beautiful valleys of our own beloved America.

And with the awful notes of preparation that come to us on every breeze, comes the call of our country, "SEND US SOLDIERS"—soldiers to fight for the down-trodden and oppressed—soldiers to fight for our glorious, our heaven-born Union.

While the call is being answered by every portion of the North, shall we withhold the boon that is asked of us? No, no, though it crushes our very hearts; though it drains the fountains of our tears we will send them; send them from our societies, from our class-rooms, from our homes, for our country—our bleeding, groaning country.

And now on behalf of the ladies of Monmouth, and especially the ladies of the college, by whose appointment I am before you, I address you:

Union Guards of Monmouth.

Knowing as we do the hardships and dangers to which you will be exposed, and in our hearts commanding your noble self denial, your every praiseworthy patriotism, and our every sympathy being with you, we would not let you go without a parting word.

And now, though our hearts bleed because of the stern necessity which takes you from us, though the closest bonds of friendship and love, the nearest and dearest ties that bind heart to heart, unite you to us, we can not bid you stay, when our suffering country demands your services. No, no, we ask you not to stay. For

Freedom, for which our fathers bled and perished
Is tottering on her throne;
Her institutions long and fondly cherished,
Are being overthrown.

Our Union, purchased with the blood of fathers,
And given to our trust,
Disrupted by the hands of traitor brothers,
Is crumbling into dust.

Must it be so? and shall the spirit of secession,
Gain strength by might?
Shall cruel wrong, injustice and oppression,
Triumph o'er truth and right?

No, never! thousands at the war drum's rattle
Stand forth with powers elate,
To shed their heart's blood on the field of battle
To save our glorious State.

Then, go, and with brave hearts and fearless courage,
With theirs your strength unite
To crush the cringing, cowardly usurper,
And save the suffering right.

Go, tear the traitor colors from the mast-head,
Let them no longer wave,
In this our glorious, boasted land of freedom,
Home of the true and brave.

Go, and unfurl our country's glorious banner
On mountain, hill and plain;
Oh! raise it high; that it may never, never,
Be trailed in dust again.

Go, and our sympathies will cluster round you,
Wherever you may stray,
And fervent prayers from many a lonely fireside,
Ascend for you each day.

That God may ever guide, and bless, and keep
you—
That His strong arm
May e'er be "round about and underneath you."
To shield you from all harm.

Yes, go, God bless you, we the hope will cherish,
That you may soon return;
But if it be God's will that you should perish,
"His will be done."

But, we will hope and trust, and ask of you,
While far away you roam,
To think sometimes of those who fondly love you,
And weep for you at home.

And now, with aching hearts, and dark forebodings,
And many a smothered sigh,
We bid you go! Oh, cherished friends and brothers,
God bless you all, good bye!

MONMOUTH COLLEGE IN WAR.

Extracts From an Address by Elizabeth Gordon, '66.

Listen! The sharp tattoo of the drum, but a moment later joined by the shrill notes of the fife, sets all our pulses a thrill. Hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of our soldier boys as they march so proudly through the quiet little streets of Monmouth.

Now repeat the stirring rally in the old chapel, the voice of prayer, and speech and song. Do you hear those wild cheers, three times three, and hurrah out on the common near the old college? Ah! Have we stout enough hearts to bear again those voices that said "good-bye" for the last time the morning the boys left for camp? Our eyes are misty. That is the distant cheer that reaches us from the crowded platform of the receding train. Can you repeat the sobs and the cries of the desolate hearts turning away from the old depot, and the magnificent sacrifice they had just made?

Do you hear again the prayers that are uttered daily in the old chapel and in a hundred homes for the safety of our college soldiers? The volume of these swells as the wires flash the news of battle? Can you reproduce the unceasing tread of that mother's feet as she walks the floor night and day praying for the safety of her one wild, wayward boy who was in the thickest of the fight safely guarded by the armor of a mother's prayers?

What are these strange, sad sounds? They are the echoes of the tramp of a slow procession of men who are honored in bearing five precious burdens up the narrow stairway of the old "First Church." The dense audience is silent. Hear the solemn psalm, the comfort of the scripture, the pleading prayer bearing upward with it the souls of families who have brought hither their common burden of sacrifice and sorrow. Many of the hearts that suffered them have ceased to ache. The lips that spoke comfort to the living and eulogies for the dead are now silent, but our hearts still cherish these memories and our ears hear these voices of the dead which this sad wizard has recalled.

When Monmouth College gave up her boys she crowned each one a victor before he had shouldered a gun. She consecrated her sons with her benediction; her tears of farewell glistened on each young head.

CAPTAIN JOHN McCLANAHAN.

Members of the Board of Trustees.

John McClanahan was born in Rockbridge, County, Va., November 6, 1794, and removed with his father's family to Adams County, Ohio, in November 1799. He was married in 1818 to Margaret Black Wright. To these two people seventeen children were born, nine boys and eight girls.



CAPT. JOHN MCCLANAHAN.

Five of these children are alive at this writing. The youngest child to die was 17 years of age.

He became connected with the Church in early life and lived a consistent Christian life. He took an active part in church matters and was ever concerned for the moral condition of humanity. He was elected elder in 1832, and continued in that office in the various churches of which he was a member during his lifetime. Although an amiable man he always felt an interest in military affairs and in the fall of 1812, when the president issued a call for volunteers to defend our northern boundary he responded and was chosen Orderly Sergeant. Shortly after, he was elected Major, Brigade Inspector, and, some years later, Brigadier General of the militia of Adams County, Ohio, a post which he held until 1836. In addition to serving his country in this capacity he represented Brown County, Ohio, one term in the State Legislature.

Under the President's call for volunteers in August, 1862, he took an interest in raising troops and although in his sixty eighth year he was, by acclamation, elected Captain of Company B, 83rd Illinois Infantry. He considered his age a barrier and, after serving with the Company six months, started back home to resign his commission, when at Cairo he heard that the rebels were on their way to attack Fort Donelson, he returned back, rejoined the company and led them in battle, receiving a severe wound.

His religious nature continued to assert itself during his connection with the army and the moral condition of the men under his care was ever uppermost in his mind. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

During his service he was presented, by his men, with a sword and sash and with a valuable watch.

He died at Fort Donelson, February 23, 1863, from the effects of the wound received in defense of that post on the 3rd of the same month, in his sixty-ninth year.

JAMES S. PATTERSON.

First Lieutenant, Company H, 26th Iowa Volunteers.—Class of 1860.

From Monmouth Atlas,
Friday, July 3, 1863.

Tribute to James S. Patterson.

Camp, 118th Ill. Vol.,
Black River Bridge, Miss.,
June 13, 1863.

Cor. Secretary, Alumni Ass'n,
Monmouth College, Ill.

It becomes my sad duty as a classmate and intimate friend, to announce to the Association the death of James S. Patterson, a member of the class of 1860. He was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, while bravely leading his company in the charge made by General Steele's division on the afternoon of that day. At the time of his death, he was First Lieutenant of Co. H, 26th Regiment, Iowa Volunteers.

For the year preceding his enlistment into the service, he was Editor and Publisher of the "DeWitt Standard," of DeWitt, Iowa, and amid all the temptations that beset a man, and especially a young man, in the Editorial department of a political journal, Patterson never swerved from his integrity for a moment. When our bleeding country uttered her last cry for help, he was one of the first to fly to the rescue, forsaking a home made doubly dear to him by a wife, lately wedded and fondly loved. One of the most active in organizing a Company, he was chosen its First Lieutenant by a very large majority over all competitors.

The regiment with which his Company was connected was ordered down the river just in time to take an honorable part in the unfortunate expedition against Vicksburg in December last, and, by its bravery, did much to relieve the otherwise sad picture of that campaign. It was ordered up the river again, after General McGlernan assumed command of the expedition, and participated in the battle at the Post, where our brother met his untimely fate. He died as he lived—foremost in support of the great cause in which all his sympathies were enlisted; nobly battling

in defence of the principles to which his life had been devoted; cheering on his men and stimulating them by his bright example, he fell, pierced by seven balls, another sacrifice upon the altar of his country.

Patterson's popularity with the officers and men of his regiment was unbounded. The men of his company told me the story of his death with tearful eyes and every evidence of heartfelt sorrow. The Commanding Officer of the 26th Iowa paid the noblest tribute to his memory when he said to me "Lieutenant Patterson was a good officer and a good man." I trust I will be pardoned for adding my own feeble tribute to the above. During an intimate companionship of more than a year, as classmates and room-mates, I can truly say that never a harsh word, nor (as I believe) even an unfriendly feeling passed between us. Differing, as we did, on most of the topics over which men grow excited and wrathful, we parted at the close of our course in most perfect friendship, and Patterson has ever since seemed to me more as brother than friend. But he is gone! Unknown to fame, he made the greatest sacrifice of life itself. But the influence of his example is not lost;

"For in the wreck of noble lives

Something immortal still survives."

The effect of such examples as his, and that of others from our number who have shared a similar fate, will raise up thousands to press, where, as yet but hundreds have pressed, to strike for our country's safety and glory. Let their noble example not be lost upon us who remain. As you meet again around the festive board to rejoice in the prosperity of our loved Alma Mater, mingled with the "tear for the dead," let there arise the earnest prayer that those of us who yet remain amid these scenes of strife may be enabled to discharge our duties faithfully and well.

With best wishes for the success of the Association and each individual member, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. McCLOUDHRY,
Major, 118th Ill. Vols.

SERGEANT JAMES S. CAMPBELL, '62.

Sergeant James Shields Campbell, the son of Mungo D., and Mary Maben Campbell, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 20, 1836, and came with his parents to Monmouth Ill., in 1856. His parents were among the earliest and most loyal friends of Monmouth College. In 1858, young Campbell entered Monmouth College and graduated with the Class of 1862 and under the call of the President for troops on July 1, 1862, he enlisted July 21st and was mustered in

as Orderly Sergeant of Company "C" 83rd Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment was organized in Monmouth and ordered to Cairo, Illinois, and from there to Forts Henry and Hindman on the Tennessee River. On September 5, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. It remained there a year during heavy duty in guarding the river against bands of Guerrillas which infested the country.

On February 3, 1863, at Fort Donelson, nine companies of this regiment together with Company "C," 2d Illinois Light Artillery, and one company of Cavalry, were attacked by the combined forces of Confederate General Forrest and



SERGEANT JAMES S. CAMPBELL.

Wheeler, numbering 5,000 men. The battle lasted from 1:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M., when the enemy was compelled to retire with the loss of some 800 killed and wounded.

Early in the engagement, Company "C" of which Campbell was First Sergeant, was ordered to support a piece of artillery and in changing position, Campbell was shot through the breast and killed instantly.

Lieutenant S. L. Stephenson of his company says: "I was just behind him and not more than eight or ten feet from him when he fell. He was a grand noble man as well as a model soldier, and I am proud to say he was my friend." It is safe to say that no member of Company "C" could have been taken whose loss would have been more deeply felt than that of Sergeant Campbell, upright, clean-handed, brave, the soul of honor and of piety, his influence not only throughout his company but also his regiment was wonderful and every member thereof was a sincere mourner at his bier.

BRYSON B. ALLEN.

Private Company C, 83rd Illinois Infantry—Died February 11, 1863, of Wounds Received at Fort Donelson.

I have been unable to find the date of birth of this brave young soldier, but remember him very well as a student in the Preparatory Department of Monmouth College during the years 1857, 1858 and 1859. He was a most faithful student, and, as a member of the Philo Society, most zealous and active in promoting its interests; always cheerful; always manly; always faithful to every duty. Those who knew him best were not surprised that he made a faithful soldier and that, with his accustomed Christian fortitude, he met the foe fearlessly, fought him bravely, and accepted the result of the wounds he received in defending Fort Donelson with cheers on his lips for the flag that he had helped to gild anew with glory.

[Signed] R. W. McCCLAUGHRY.

R. J. CALDWELL, '60.

Robert Jackson Caldwell was born in Mercer County, Illinois, October 27th, 1838, and was reared on a farm. Being on the frontier, the only educational facilities were those the country district school afforded, until at the age of 20 he entered Monmouth College, but after one year he returned to the farm. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted August 1st, 1861, in Company C, 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Nashville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and the campaign around Chickamauga and Atlanta, being slightly wounded at Stone River, where so many of the brave boys of the 36th regiment lost their lives. On August 7th, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Veteran Corps and accepted his first furlough for thirty days and visited home. On his return to his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., he joined it just



ROBERT JACKSON CALDWELL.
Killed Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864.

in time for the battle of Franklin, where he was killed early in the engagement, November 30th, 1864. His regiment was forced back, the enemy holding the ground for a day or so, and his body was never found. It rests an unknown grave near Franklin, Tenn.

"Tears for the grief of a father,
For a mother's anguish, tears;
But for him that died for his country,
Glory and endless years."

WILLIAM B. GILES.

William B. Giles was a senior in the preparatory department of the Academy in 1861. His home was on a farm near Kirkwood. August 12,



WM. B. GILES.

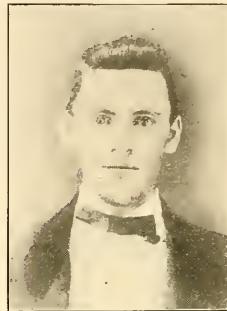
1861, during his vacation, he enlisted in Co. K, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service in Aurora, September 22nd. The regiment was one of the Union Army. Its loss in battle was greater than that of any other regiment serving in the western armies. Two hundred and four were killed and five hundred and thirty-five were wounded making a total battle loss of seven hundred and thirty-nine, or nearly fifty-four per cent of the enrollment.

Fourteen Monmouth College boys served in this gallant regiment, four of whom gave the last full measure of devotion to their country on the field of battle; five others were severely wounded and one died in the hospital.

William B. Giles was killed in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. The bullet struck him in the neck killing him instantly. He was only nineteen years of age at the time of his death. He was buried on the battlefield.

JAMES H. GILES.

James H. Giles, a brother of William B. Giles, was in College in 1861. When the Eighty third Illinois regiment was organized in Monmouth in 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, and was appointed Corporal. He was a young man of delicate health



JAMES H. GILES.

and unable to stand the rigors of army life. He died of disease at Fort Donelson, December 10, 1862, in the twenty-second year of his age, having seen less than four months of active service. Thus it came about that one family sacrificed two sons to this cruel war. He was buried in Cedar Creek Cemetery ten miles northwest of Monmouth.

JOHN R. GILES.

It was a costly sacrifice that the Giles family laid upon the altar of freedom; but their patriotism was yet unabated. John R. Giles was the



JOHN R. GILES.

younger brother of William and James. In May, 1864, after the death of his two brothers, he enlisted in Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry, a regiment enlisted for the one hundred day service. At the expiration of his term of service he was duly discharged and immediately re-enlisted, February 14, 1865, in a veteran regiment, the 17th Illinois Infantry. He was finally discharged January 21, 1866. He now resides at Lenox, Iowa, May I say to him what the poet Horace said to the Emperor Augustus: "Serum in coelum redeas," Late mayst thou return to heaven.

SAMUEL W. KELL, '64.

Samuel W. Kell was a sophomore in College in 1862. His home was near Salem, Marion County, Southern Illinois. During his vacation in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 11th Illinois Infantry. He served with regiment on the Atlanta campaign,



SERGEANT SAMUEL W. KELL.

Co. A, 11th Illinois Infantry.

Killed in a skirmish at Orangeburg, S. C., on the North Edisto River February 12, 1865.

and went with Sherman to the Sea. On the northward march from Savannah, he was killed in a skirmish at Orangeburg, South Carolina, February 12, 1865. The Ecclitean Society of which he was a member draped its hall in mourning for thirty days and tributes of respect were published in the papers and sent to his parents.

CLARK A. KENDALL.

Private Company F, 17th Illinois Infantry—Killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.

He was a student in Monmouth College during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion; a member of the Philo Society and, if I mistake not, one of its founders in 1857.

A young man of the highest character, with talents promising future distinction. He was called on to represent his society in several public contests and exhibitions, and was one of the most popular of its representatives.

He was one of the first to enlist in Company "F," 17th Illinois, and was the first sacrifice made by Monmouth College on the altar of our country. While engaged actively in the most critical part of the siege of Fort Donelson, while the issue of the struggle was yet undecided, a cannon ball from a confederate battery ended his young life instantly.

The glorious record that he made as a citizen, student, soldier and patriot still remains as an example and an inspiration to his fellow men. "So long as truth and valor shall appeal to the heart of man."

(Signed.) R. W. Mc CLAUGHRY.

GEORGE R. POLLOCK, '61.

George R. Pollock was born May 29, 1838, on a farm near Monmouth, where he grew to manhood. When the college opened in 1856, he was enrolled as a student in the Preparatory Department. His name appears in the catalogue for the three succeeding years. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 36th Illinois Infantry and was mustered into service the following month. He spent the fall and winter of 1861-2 with his regiment at Rollo, Missouri, where it was drilled and fitted for service. In the Spring, he took part in the Missouri campaign, which ended in the great battle of Pea Ridge, driving the Confederates out of Missouri and saving the State to the Union.

After this achievement the regiment was moved to Tennessee, where young Pollock took part in the siege of Corinth. He fought under Sheridan at Chaplin Hills and Stone River. In



GEO. R. POLLOCK.

the latter battle the regiment sustained one of the heavy losses of the war, having 65 killed and a total battle loss of 212. Among the killed was the subject of this sketch. He was buried on the field in a grave with forty-four of his comrades. His body still lies near where it fell in the National Cemetery, three miles from Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was twenty-four years of age at the time of his death.

He was the brother of Mrs. J. B. Gray, now living in Prairie City, McDonough County, Illinois, who for eighteen months during the war was an army nurse at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, where she ministered to thousands of Union soldiers who came under her care.

"I, with uncovered head,
Salute the sacred dead,
Who went and who returned not."

DAVID SHOLL.

First Sergeant, Co. B, 118th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

He was born August 3, 1844, at Winchester, Ohio, son of Jacob and Maria Sholl. He came with his parents to Carthage, Illinois, in March, 1853, where the family settled. He worked on a farm and clerked in a store until September 1860, when he returned to Ohio and entered the preparatory department of Miami University.

On the first call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted and went with his company to Columbus, Ohio, but, on examination, was rejected on account of age. He then returned to Illinois and entered Monmouth College Preparatory Department in September 1861, and remained there until the close of that college year.

But on August 15, 1862, he enlisted again under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, as a private in what was afterwards Company "B," 118th Illinois Infantry, and went with the company into rendezvous at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.

The young soldier speedily developed remarkable military ability and high qualities of leadership. He was almost immediately appointed duty sergeant, and in March, 1863, while serving with his regiment in front of Vicksburg, was appointed First Sergeant of Company "B," filling the vacancy made by the promotion of James Sample to Second Lieutenant. He was a strict disciplinarian and tireless in the performance of duty, yet was beloved as a brother by every comrade in his company, and, indeed, throughout the entire regiment, to every member of which he became well known.

The battle of Port Gibson, Miss., which occurred May 1, 1863, was the first battle of General Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. The Union forces had crossed the Mississippi River

the day preceding and had through the night made their way to the bluffs east of the river on which they found the Confederate forces strongly posted. The battle opened early and soon became hot. Young Sholl had his company promptly in line and thoroughly infused with his own courage and coolness. As it supported a battery which was dealing destruction to the enemy, it soon became the target of attention from the other side. Early in the engagement he was wounded, and it was soon seen that the wound was serious, yet he refused to leave the field until compelled by loss of blood to do so. His delay was fatal, for the wounded had to be taken back some eight miles to the river; means of transportation were crude, and the drain upon his already exhausted strength soon reduced him so that he could not rally, but died on the 9th of May, 1863, leaving all his comrades, whether commissioned or not, in bitter grief. Had he been spared, he would doubtless have risen to high position. His name stands in imperishable bronze in the great temple, which the people of Illinois reared on the historic field of Vicksburg, and, in a better land than ours, he wears the unfading laurels of the victor.

[Signed.]

R. W. McCLAUGHRY.

SERGEANT DAVID S. IRVINE, '63.

David Sample Irvine was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1839. He came with his family to Young America in 1842. For a time he attended school in Washington, Iowa, and was a student in Monmouth College in 1859 and 1860.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, of the famous 36th Illinois Infantry. He served with his regiment in all its bloody engagements, but fell in the very last encounter at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864. He was the brother of Miss



DAVID S. IRVINE.

Sara Irvine of Kirkwood, and of the poet James P. Irvine. Below we quote a portion of the poet's tribute to his fallen brother.

David.

"For thee my tears have filled the cup
Of sorrow, from the world apart,
Yet heavy thoughts come struggling up,
And sore oppress my wounded heart,
As thither strolling down the way
To where thine infancy was rocked,
The mile-stones call to mind each day
Whereon we laughed and sang and talked,
David!

Alas, my boy, that tongue is still,
Thy voice is mute, thy lips are sealed,
Not thine alone but His good will
That thou thine own sweet life shouldest yield,
Though hard it seemed, while meek-eyed Peace
Stood braiding 'round the clouds of war
Her rainbow arch with promises
Full clearer than the morning star,

David!

But be it so—His will be done;
Such blood atones the nation's ills,
Nor oil, nor wine in rivers run,
Nor cattle on a thousand hills,
Nor corn, nor gold, nor sheaves suffice,
But fervent prayers in sack-cloth bound,
And human lives in sacrifice,
Will heal the grieved nation's wouud,
David!"

FLEMING L. GOWDY, '65.

Fleming L. Gowdy was born, December 24, 1838, near Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio. He was the son of Fleming and Eliza Jane Gowdy. His father died when he was a very small child. After the marriage of his mother to C. Hess, he moved with the family to Delaware County, Indiana, and in 1850, removed to Warren County, Illinois, settling near Young America. Here Fleming was reared to manhood spending his time on the farm and attending such schools as the country afforded. For a time he was clerk in a store doing a general merchandise business. In 1860, he entered Monmouth College attending two years. He was an intelligent student, of upright character and highly esteemed by the Faculty and the student body.

August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 84th Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the United States Service at Quincy, September 1. Soon after the organization of the regiment he was promoted to Corporal. He was the pen of the regiment. His patriotic letters appearing in the Monmouth Atlas not only kept his friends at home informed of the regiment; but inspired

them with the same ardent patriotism that burned in his own bosom.

The 84th was one of the "three hundred fighting regiments of the Union army." Its loss at Stone River was 167 men. At Chicamauga the loss was not so great, but still appalling.

Corporal Gowdy served with his regiment on the "Kentucky Campaign" and was in the midst of the awful slaughter at Stone River where he saw his gallant Colonel ride into the ranks of the enemy and seize the flag from the hands of the dying color-bearer and carry it safely from the field.

It was the valor of the 84th at Chicamauga in their stubborn resistance to the onslaughts of the heavy columns of Bishop Polk that, in a large degree, gave to General Thomas the title of the "Rock of Chicamauga"; but it cost the life of one of Monmouth College's noblest men—Fleming Gowdy. A Confederate bullet cut off the back part of his wind-pipe causing his death November 9, 1863.

At a meeting of the Philadelphian Library Society of which he was a member, the following resolutions were passed November 20, 1863. "Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise God to take from time to eternity our beloved brother Fleming Gowdy who fell at the battle of Chickamauga while nobly defending his country, Resolved: That in the death of our brother, our Society has lost a faithful member, a friend and a true Christian.

Resolved: That by his gentlemanly conduct and Christian deportment, he has endeared himself to each member of this Society.

Resolved: That we extend our sympathy to the family of the deceased in this hour of their sorrow.

Resolved: That we drape our hall in black, and wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days."

His body was brought home and now rests in the Cemetery at Kirkwood.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
His silent tent is spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
Th bivouac of the dead.
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can change one ray of holy light
That gilds his glorious tomb."

I CAN'T GET 'EM UP.

John W. Mathews, '71—Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry.

Across the snowy cotton fields

The yellow dawn is breaking;

The mocking bird sings in the trees,

The camp to life is waking,

The sentry walks his weary round,

The stars of night are waning,
And thro' the forest echoes far
The bugle's loud complaining:

CHORUS:

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up in the morning.
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up all day.

The soldier wakens from his dream
Of home, of love, of glory,
To hear the bugle tell again
Th' unwelcome morning story.
The knapsack pillow left behind,
The drowsy line slow forming,
While shrill the bugle pierces through
The Sergeant's noisy storming:

The Sergeant calls the roll again,
The well known names repeating;
His eyes grew dim, his voice is soft.
There comes no morning greeting
From those who fell on yesterday,
When men like leaves were falling.
Cross out the names! Close up the ranks!
But bugles still are calling:
From an Evening with the Poets of Monmouth College.

SERGEANT ARCHIBALD BEAL, '64.

Archibald Beal was the great-grand-son of George Beal and Nancy Sparks Beal. The former crossed the Delaware Christmas Eve, 1776, and assisted Washington in capturing the one thousand Hessians the following morning. The latter helped mould the bullets used on that occasion.

Three generations of Beals lived either in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, or in Guernsey County, Ohio. In the latter County Isaac Beal, the subject of this sketch, married Mary A.



ARCHIBALD BEAL.

Sheridan, and here Archibald Beal was born about 1838. He was a cousin of General Philip Sheridan and a relative of General Robert E. Lee.

In his eighteenth year he went to Pittsburg to attend school and in due time was graduated from the Iron City Business College. He taught school for a time in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; but in 1858 joined his brothers who had previously moved to Henderson County, Illinois. He taught school at Cedar Ridge, Coloma, and Dutch Row. In 1860 he entered Monmouth College and attended one year.

August, 1862, in company with nine other College boys, he enlisted in the 84th Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service September 1, 1862, at Quincy, Illinois, and appointed Sergeant of Company C. The regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, the latter part of September and made a portion of the right wing of Buell's Army. As such it took part in the great battle of Perryville October 8, 1862. In this battle, Sergeant Beal was captured by the Confederates, but was retaken by the Union troops the same day. He was in the skirmishes of Crab Orchard and Bowling Green; but entered the hospital in Nashville, immediately on the return of the regiment from the "Kentucky Campaign." Here he died of typhoid fever, January 5, 1863. His remains were brought home and now lie buried in the cemetery at Kirkwood.

"His silent tent of green
We'll deck with fragrant flowers;
His has the suffering been,
The memory shall be ours."

JOSEPH INMAN FRANCIS, '66.

Joseph Inman Francis was born in 1842 on a farm in Henderson County, six miles south of Biggsville, Illinois. When nineteen years of age he entered Monmouth College, and in July 1863, enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Infantry at Monmouth. Soon after he started for the seat of war going with his regiment to Burlington, Iowa, thence by boat to Cairo where the regiment was stationed a short time when it was transferred to Fort Heiman, Kentucky. Soon after arriving at that place he was attacked with camp fever and taken to a hospital tent on a high bluff overlooking the Tennessee river and Fort Henry on the opposite side. Here, October 14, 1862, on this high bluff, near where the hospital stood, he passed away having seen less than two months of actual service. In a few weeks his father came with a casket to take the body home. Some of his soldier comrades took the body up but it was too badly decomposed for transportation and it was returned to the grave.

A moderately large stone was placed at the head to mark his resting place. His remains have been probably taken up by the government and placed in the National Cemetery at Fort Donelson twenty miles distant. He was a fine looking young man of excellent character and a devoted member of the United Presbyterian church.

GEORGE ANDERSON HART.

The military history of George A. Hart is the briefest of any student-soldier of the College. His home was at Trivolla in Woodford County, Illinois. He enlisted in Company C, 77th Illinois Infantry, August 1862 and was mustered into the United States service, September 3, at Peoria. On the organization of the regiment he was appointed Second Sergeant by the commanding officer Colonel David P. Grier. The regiment remained in camp at Peoria until October 4, when it was ordered to the front. Young Hart did not accompany his regiment. "Pallid death with equal step" approaches the soldier at home as well as the soldier in the field. He died at his father's residence in Peoria County, September 10, 1862, having been in the service of his country just one week.

He was a patriotic youth and had fondly hoped that should he meet death it would be on the field of battle fighting gloriously for his country;



SERGEANT GEORGE A. HART.
Co. C, 77th Illinois Infantry.

but the sacrifice no less costly was made at home among friends and kindred.

He was born September 1, 1837, and attended College during the year 1858-9.

JOHN FINLEY MITCHELL, '64.

John F. Mitchell was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 12, 1841, and came with his parents to Warren County, Illinois, in the Summer of 1852.

Being naturally a bright boy and a great reader he made rapid progress in his studies. After completing his studies in the public schools in the country, he entered Monmouth College in the Academic department in the Autumn of 1857, at sixteen years of age. In order to assist in bearing his expenses, he taught school but pursuing



JOHN F. MITCHELL.

his studies at the same time and retained his class standing. He was a member of the first Literary Society and took great interest in its proceedings. On the division of the Society by the Harris brothers as leaders he became a charter member of the Ecclitean Society and was ever a loyal and faithful attendant on her "way to the stars." At the close of the college year in 1862 he was admitted to the Junior Class in the Classical Course. August 11, he enlisted in Company C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Captain Cutler commanding and went into camp with the regiment on the Fair Grounds in Monmouth. Here August 21, 1862, he was mustered into the service of his country.

He was with the regiment at Fort Donelson, Tenn. And took part in the severe engagement on the third of February, 1863, in which the enemy was repulsed, although very largely outnumbering the Eighty-Third.

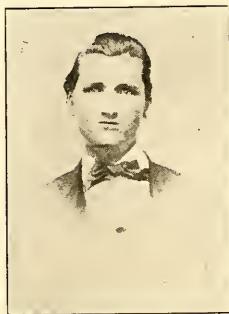
During the winter of 1863-4 his Company was sent up the Cumberland river to Clarksville, where he was taken sick and sent to the field hospital. After an illness of two weeks he passed away, August 10, 1864. His body was brought home and lies in the Cemetery at Monmouth.

John F. Mitchell was an earnest, conscientious, faithful and devoted Christian. It was his desire and purpose to preach the gospel. Had his life been spared to finish his education he would have entered the sacred ministry. At the early age of twenty-three years his earthly work was finished. He was not only a loyal and brave soldier of his country, but equally loyal and brave as "a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

WILLIAM BROWN MORTON.

Entered College from Salem, Illinois in the Autumn of 1860 and remained two years, joining the Ecclitean Literary Society. He was a consistent member of the Covenanter Church and was looking forward to the sacred Ministry in that denomination. In August 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 111th Illinois Infantry, a regiment that was organized at the County Seat of his County, Marion. Like his cousin John Knox Morton, he was not permitted to see service at the front. He was appointed Hospital Steward and while waiting on one of his fellow soldiers who was sick with the typhoid fever, he contracted that dread disease, of which he died November, 1862.

The Ecclitean Society in their "Tribute of Respect" declares that "his Christian walk, amiable disposition, and gentlemanly deportment have endeared him to all who knew him and won for him an undying memory; that the Society has lost an earnest and devoted co-laborer, the



W. BROWN MORTON.

college a diligent student, who in intellectual capacity and moral excellence had few equals and no superiors, our country a zealous patriot in time of peace and a faithful soldier in time of war."

HUGH R. MORTON.

Entered College with his elder brother Brown Morton, September, 1860. He too was a devoted member of the Ecclitean Society and highly esteemed by the Faculty and student-body. In August 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 111th Illinois Infantry. He served with the regiment until the close of the war. He was on the Atlanta Campaign, marched with Sherman to the Sea and was with him in the Grand Review at Wash-

ington. He was in seven great battles: Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro,



HUGH R. MORTON

Fort McAllister, and Bentonville, and in sixteen skirmishes of greater or less severity.

A kind Providence has lengthened out his life to three score years and ten, "yet his eye is not dimmed nor his natural strength abated." He lives at Carter, Illinois, honored and esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE NELSON.

George Nelson entered Monmouth College in the autumn of 1858 and remained in College two years. August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 36th Illinois Infantry. He was with his regiment in its campaign in Missouri during the autumn of 1861, and in the spring took part with his regiment in the battles of Leetown and Pea Ridge. He accompanied his regiment when it was transferred to Tennessee and was present during the siege of Corinth. While the regiment was lying at Rienzi, Miss., he was sick with typhoid fever and died June 23, 1862.

FLEMING G. STEWART, '66.

The story of Fleming Stewart is brief but pathetic. When he entered the service he was a mere lad, of delicate constitution, unable to withstand the exposure of camp and field. Within three short months his young life went out in an army hospital.

He was born July 25, 1844, in Perry County, Penna. When a child his parents moved to Illinois and settled on a farm four miles south of Monmouth.

In September 1860, when sixteen years of age, he entered Monmouth College, joining the Phila-

delphian Literary Society. He re-entered in the fall of 1861, but the stirring events in the field were too strong for his patriotic spirit. He enlisted December 21, 1861, going to Chicago to join a cavalry regiment being raised by Colonel Bell. He became a member of Company D, 13th Illinois Cavalry, popularly known as Bell's Cavalry.

He went with the regiment to St. Louis where he was armed and equipped for the service. The regiment remained at Jefferson Barracks until the latter part of February when it moved to the field. Young Stewart was stricken with pneumonia and returned to the hospital in St. Louis where he died March 20, 1862, attended only by hospital nurses and they strangers. He had passed his seventeenth birthday only a few months when his heroic young life went out.

His was one among the first deaths of the College boys at the front and affected the students deeply. The Philadelphian Literary Society drew up tender resolutions respecting his death. They voiced his own innermost thought when they said: "It deepens our regret that he perished by the hand of disease, without being permitted to engage directly in the conflict." It was James S. Campbell who penned these resolutions. No such regret can be found in the resolutions of this Society, when his own life went out at Donelson.

ROBERT NATHANIEL McCUTCCHAN.

Robert Nathaniel McCutchan, son of Robert and Mary Glasgow McCutchan, was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 3, 1838. The family moved to Prairie City, Illinois, in 1853, and one year later removed to Mercer County. "Nat," as he was called, was a student in the Academy at Monmouth in 1854-5 and later attended the college in Washington, Iowa. He taught school for sometime and entered Monmouth College in 1858. When the 36th Illinois was being organized he

enlisted in Monmouth and went with the troops to Aurora, where he was mustered into the United States service, September 23, 1861.

The 36th was known as Sheridan's pet regiment. He kept it at his headquarters a large portion of the time, but always sent it into the thickest of the battle. This accounts for its heavy battle loss. Young McCutchan was with his regiment in its Missouri campaign and at the battle of Stone River. He was killed on the skirmish line in the opening of the battle of Chickamanga, September 19, 1863. As the Confederates got possession of the battle field, his body was not recovered. He was probably buried by the Confederates in an unknown grave.

"Missing in action since the Battle of Chickamauga" is the story of his fate—the saddest story of the war. A few months later his brother, John A. McCutchan, shared the same fate at the Battle of Resaca. President Lincoln could have written tender letters to other mothers besides Mrs. Pixsby.

LIEUTENANT JOHN KNOX MORTON.

The catalogue of 1862 records the names of four Morton boys in the Sophomore class. The



ALEXANDER M. MORTON.

Adjutant General's report records the names of the same four boys as soldiers in Company A, 111th Illinois Infantry. They were all born in Lincoln County, Tenn., and had removed to Marion County, Illinois, from 1835 to 1841.

John Knox Morton was the son of Calvinistic parents who had determined to educate him for large usefulness in the church of their choice. He was a young man of large mold and fitted by nature for large affairs. In the autumn of 1860 he came with his brother, Alexander M. Morton, to Monmouth and entered the Freshman class both with the expectation of completing a College course.



ROBERT NATHANIEL McCUTCCHAN.

During their vacation in 1862, when the demand for troops was so urgent, both not only enlisted but took an active part in raising a company for service at the front. John Knox was elected First Lieutenant on the organization of the Company.

The regiment was instructed to rendezvous at his home town of Salem, and there during the autumn he drilled and fitted for service. Into this work Lieutenant Morton threw all the vigor of his young manhood. But there is a Reaper whose sickle keen gathers its harvest in the camp at home as well as on the field of battle. He died October 23, 1862, not having seen active service in the field.

His brother, Alexander M. Morton, served in the regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out at Springfield in 1865.

GEORGE M. GILMORE, '63.

George M. Gilmore was born in New Garden, Chester County, Pa., November, 1839. He moved with his parents in 1840 to Mercer County, Illinois. In 1858 and 1859 he attended school in Fairfield, Iowa. He entered Monmouth College in the fall of 1860. Richly endowed by nature and studious by disposition he took a high rank in college during his Freshman year. In September, 1861, he entered the Sophomore class with high hopes for the future as he was looking forward to a professional career.

But the drum beat; and the heart beat. In less than a month he left college and enlisted in Company E, Ninth Illinois Infantry, being mustered into this regiment October 6, 1861. Colonel Eleazar E. Payne, afterwards General Payne, a graduate of West Point, and a resident of Monmouth, commanded the regiment. Professor Marion Morrison of the College was the Chaplain. The Ninth was one of the great regiments of the Union Army. It lost the most men killed in action of any Illinois regiment, but the percentage of loss was not so great as that of the 36th. It was one of the forty-five regiments in the Federal Army whose killed on the field of battle exceeded 200.

When the Confederate General Buckner attempted to cut his way out of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, he came against the Ninth Illinois Infantry. A desperate struggle ensued. Buckner was driven back, but George M. Gilmore lay severely wounded on the field. As soon as he recovered he rejoined his regiment. In March, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran and was promoted to a sergeantcy.

His health was already beginning to break under his wounds and his three years of strenuous service, but he was unwilling to leave the great work to which he had consecrated his life.



GEO. M. GILMORE.
Co. E, 9th Illinois Infantry.

He was therefore transferred to the non-commissioned Staff and made Hospital Steward, where his duties were less strenuous. He went with Sherman to the Sea; but he returned not. February 23, at Savannah, Georgia.

"While this hero peaceful slept
A foeman to his chamber crept,
Lightly to the slumberer came,
Touched his brow and breathed his name:
O'er the stricken form there passed
Suddenly an icy blast.
The hero woke; rose dismayed:
Saluted Death—and sheathed his blade.
The conqueror of a hundred fields
To a mightier conqueror yields;
No mortal foeman's blow
Laid this soldier low;
Victor in his latest breath—
Vanquished but by Death.
His body was brought home and now reposes
in the cemetery at Millersburg, Illinois.

OLD SOLDIERS' DAY.

Wednesday, June 14th, has set aside in the College Calendar as "Old Soldiers' Day." Public exercises will be held in the Auditorium at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Commemorative address will be given by Major R. W. McClaughry '60. Judge R. R. Wallace, '61, will preside. Many of the old soldier boys have already signified their intention to be present.

GENERAL ABNER CLARK HARDING.

General A. C. Harding was probably the brainiest man Monmouth ever claimed as a citizen. He was a statesman, a general and a financier. He could guide a Congress, command an army, or manage the finances of a government with equal skill. Possessing great wealth, he can scarcely be called a philanthropist yet his gifts were frequently munificent. His contribution of ten thousand dollars to Monmouth College to endow the chair of English Literature when the College was in its infancy has been of larger value prob-

Fenna., where he married and where his two children were born—Hon. George F. Harding and Mrs. Mary R. Snyder. In 1835, he removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he lived until his death in July 1874.

General Harding was in public life from a very early period, serving in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1836 with his life-long friend, Thaddeus Stevens, and in the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1847. He was a member of our state legislature in 1848 and 1850, and a member of Congress from 1865 to 1869.

Like his relative John Jay Harding of Jacksonville, he was originally a Jackson Democrat, then a Whig, then an Anti-slavery man, a Free Soiler, and later a Republican of the Sumner and Stevens school. He was ever the champion of the negro race. The large colored population in Monmouth, in a great measure, are descendants of slaves fleeing to his home from Fort Donelson where he was in command so long.

He was one of the earliest advocates of Homestead laws supporting measures looking to that end both in the State Legislature and in Congress. He was always on the side of the people and against corporate power. While in the legislature he lent his influence to secure to the people of the State seven per cent of the gross receipts of the Illinois Central railroad. While in Congress he stood with Julian and others in opposing land grants, subsidies and other measures of that class. At home he fought to a finish the township railroad bond issue of 1870. As early as 1866, he introduced into Congress a bill for the fixing of freight and passenger rates on railroads; in the Councils of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company urged the company to obey the orders of the Warehouse and Railroad Commission.

General Harding though a lawyer by profession was a successful farmer and business man. He took great interest in the welfare of farmers giving them assistance with both money and advice enabling them to secure farms and homes in the country. He organized the Second National Bank at Monmouth, built the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, secured a charter for the bridge across the Mississippi at Burlington and was actively engaged in other railroad enterprises.

Great as was his civil career, his military career was even greater. He loved military life and early ran away from home to join the Navy. When Sumter fell he at once became active in raising a company of dragoons in Monmouth. Younger men wanted the command so he stepped aside.

When President Lincoln in July, 1862, called for 300,000 troops, he again became active in raise a regiment largely from Warren County and was elected its Colonel. This was the 82d Illinois Infantry. On going to the front he was assigned an important command. The two grizzled



GENERAL ABNER CLARK HARDING.
Member of the Board of Trustees.

ably than any other gift the institution ever received. He was a member of the Board of Trustees both before and after his service in the army and his excellent judgment respecting finances was of great value to the institution in its early days.

General Harding was of Puritan origin. His ancestor Joseph Harding came to America in the second Plymouth colony from England with Governor Gorgas, his relative, in 1650, and settled at Chatham on Cape Cod in Massachusetts. About 1750, the family moved to Connecticut near Hartford, and later to New York near Utica. Here he was born and spent his youth until 1820 when he removed to Lewisburg and later to Bloomfield,

warriors, Rosecrans and Bragg, with their opposing armies battered and thinned by the awful tragedies at Perryville and Stone River, stood at bay facing each other in middle Tennessee waiting for reinforcements and supplies and preparing for the death grapple of the summer of 1863.

The Cumberland River was Rosecrans' line of communication along which his supplies and reinforcements must come. It is navigable for large boats as far as Donelson, but above are the shoals. The supplies for Rosecrans came in large boats to Donelson, were there stored, and later taken over the shoals in small vessels to Nashville. To guard these supplies was the important task assigned to Colonel Harding and his gallant Eighty-third. Thirty thousand or more troops had been concentrated at Cairo and were ready to move up the river to reinforce Rosecrans as soon as he was ready to open the spring campaign.

Bragg selected two of his ablest Generals, Wheeler and Forrest, and giving them 10,000 troops with a train of artillery, sent them to destroy the supplies at Donelson, hold the place, and make the reinforcement of Rosecrans an impossibility. This being done Bragg was to attack Rosecrans, beat him, occupy Nashville and restore Tennessee to the Confederacy.

Had Colonel Harding known that the brainiest men in the Confederacy were planning his destruction and the ablest commanders in their army assigned to accomplish the task he could not have been more active in preparing his defense. Had he drilled at West Point in the scientific method of defensive warfare, he could not have planned his defense better. He abandoned the old Fort and took his position on the heights of Dover where his artillery could be used more effectively.

At one o'clock February 3, came a flag of truce from Forrest and Wheeler saying that they had come to occupy Fort Donelson, that they had an overwhelming force, that successful defense was impossible, if the place were surrendered the Colonel and his men would be treated as prisoners of war, otherwise he must take the consequences. Colonel Harding replied: "I am ready to take the consequences."

Then followed one of the most terrific little battles of the entire war. Charge after charge was made. They charged on horse and were repulsed. They charged as infantry and were driven back, first on one part of the field and then on another. Colonel Harding saw to it that his whole fighting force was at the point of conflict at the time the charge was made.

Night put an end to the bloody scene. Forrest and Wheeler retired, and Bragg pulled up his stakes and left Tennessee forever. For this act of heroism Colonel Harding was at once made

a Brigadier General and placed in command of the important post of Murfreesboro.

THEODORE F. SECRIST '65.

The "Soldier's Catalogue" published by Dr. Wallace in 1864 containing a list of the "Officers and students of Monmouth College who have entered the Federal Army since 1861," records the names of four college boys who served in Bell's Cavalry. The Adjutant General's report reveals a tragedy connected with each of these boys.



THEODORE F. SECRIST.
Co. D, 13th Illinois Infantry.

Theodore F. Secrist, R. M. Hazard, and Fleming Stewart each placed upon the altar of his country the costly sacrifice of his life. It is not proper to mention the name nor the tragedy of the fourth on the same page with these noble youths.

Theodore F. Secrist was born in Newton Hamilton, Penn. October 7, 1843. His family was a part of that great westward movement that settled the Military Tract between 1830 and 1850. The family took up its abode in Henderson County in the neighborhood then called South Henderson.

In the fall of 1861, Theodore, not yet 18 years old, entered Monmouth College looking forward to a brilliant professional career; but the killing of the brave Illinois Colonel E. D. Baker at Ball's Bluff, and other disasters fired his young heart, and January 4, 1862, he threw aside the student's gown to don the soldier's uniform. He went to Chicago in company with Fleming Stewart and John Hill and enlisted in Company D, 13th Illinois cavalry, popularly known at that time as Bell's Cavalry. His chief service was in Missouri and Arkansas where his regiment was sent

to assist in driving Price, Van Dorn and Marmon duke out of the territory west of the Mississippi and to preserve Missouri to the Union cause. He was in all the numerous skirmishes and small battles in which his regiment was engaged during the summer of 1862. He took part in the battles of Pitman's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City, Camp Pillow and Bloomfield without meeting any casualty.

He saw some hard service in Arkansas on account of the shortness of provisions and the bad water. The wells were poisoned and the men were compelled to drink water from the sloughs and swamps. The regiment finally reached White River where the men expected to find government transports and provisions; but the "Johnnies" had captured the boats and the regiment was compelled to make a forced march to Helena, Arkansas. It was a sad march for Monmouth College; for it cost the life of three of her noble sons. On the march there was much suffering due to exposure, hard service, lack of food, and impure water. When the regiment reached its destination half the boys were sick. Among them was Theodore F. Sechrist. He was sent up the Mississippi by boat to Jefferson Barracks, St Louis, Missouri. Here, October 3, 1862, his warfare ended, for he slept the sleep that knows no waking.

His body was brought home and laid to rest in the family lot in the cemetery at the South Henderson Stone Church, near where he was reared.

"Grave deep his memory on your hearts,
Keep ye his country free;
Live for the flag for which he died—
This is his legacy."
"Nor shall his glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor poin's the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

SKETCH OF THE ARMY LIFE OF REV. MARION MORRISON, FIRST PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS OF MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

While Rev. Marion Morrison was acting as Financial Agent of Monmouth College, during the summer of '63, he received, through the agency of a former student, Private Jas. Carnahan, an invitation from Lt. Col. Phillips, commanding the 9th Illinois Infantry, to visit that regiment at Pocahontas, Tenn. Though previously an entire stranger to all, this visit resulted in a written request, signed by all the officers of the regiment, to become their chaplain. This "call coming thus unsought was accepted, he was mus-

tered in Sept. 4th, 1863, and performed the regular duties of his office for nearly a year, being mustered out with most of the regiment in the summer of '64. For nearly two years before he joined, the regiment had been without a chaplain or regular religious services; many of the men were German Catholics, there being only thirty in the entire regiment who were mem-



MARION MORRISON.

ters of any Protestant church; yet all received the services cordially. Only one man was a United Presbyterian, but fortunately he was a good singer, and the Psalms were used regularly in their services. The regiment was mounted and engaged almost continuously in scouting duty; often working in scattered detachments it was difficult to get all together for services. During this period, the regiment was engaged in southern Tennessee and northern Mississippi and Alabama. When his service closed, they were between Chatanooga and Atlanta. As they were engaged almost continually in skirmishing, the regiment suffered severely, and Chaplain Morrison had his full share of hospital work. Owing to exposure due to their being constantly on the move during the winter, he contracted chronic diarrhea, which together with ague, had so debilitated him that he was scarcely able to stand the journey home. And indeed the former disease gave him great annoyance until the very close of his life.

CHAPLAIN MONTGOMERY, '66.

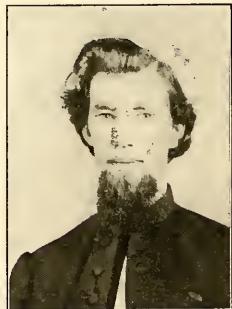
John H. Montgomery was born May 4, 1836, near New Vernon, Mercer County, Pa. He came to Illinois when twenty-one years of age and began teaching in Ohio Grove township, Mercer county. He entered the Preparatory Department of the College in 1858 and was a Junior in 1862 when President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000

troops. He at once enlisted in Company C, 83rd Illinois Infantry. The week before he left for the front he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Evaline Hemphill, a College girl from South Henderson, for whom he had formed a strong attachment. Next year the golden wedding will be due. May the bells ring more sweetly than they did in sixty-two.

At the battle of Fort Donelson, February 3, 1862, Mr. Montgomery was taken prisoner. His parole was signed by General John B. Gordon, afterward United States Senator from Georgia.

When a portion of the regiment was moved to Clarksville, Tenn., Sergeant Montgomery was made battalion Quarter-Master, and thus given some leisure which he devoted to private study. Borrowing "Dick's Theology" and a Hebrew Bible from the Presbyterian minister of Clarksville he entered upon the work of fitting himself for the ministry.

When the Sixteenth United States Colored Infantry was recruited and organized at Clarksville, John A. Gordon was made Captain of one of the companies. He and others suggested that if Sergeant Montgomery could be licensed and ordained he might become Chaplain of the Colored regiment. Apprising Dr. Wallace of the plan, he arranged for a meeting of the Monmouth Presbytery. Mr. Montgomery received a furlough, came home, and being duly examined was licensed and ordained to the sacred ministry. May 24, 1864, he was commissioned Chaplain and



J. H. MONTGOMERY.

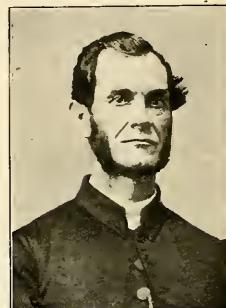
entered zealously upon his work. He erected a chapel, established a school, taught his soldiers to read and write, and gave them valuable lessons on American citizenship teaching them to use wisely the freedom which had lately been bestowed upon them. In October 1865, the war being over, Chaplain Montgomery resigned and returned to College graduating in the class of 1866.

He has spent the greater portion of his noble life in the Home Mission work on the western frontier, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska. He and his wife are both living and reside at Pawnee City, Nebraska.

CHAPLAIN MATTHEW BIGGER.

TRUSTEE WHO RAISED MONMOUTH'S FIRST ENDOWMENT.

By marriage only distantly related, yet by mutually attractive qualities of loveable man-



M. M. BIGGER.

hood, David A. Wallace and Matthew Bigger were as brothers. Wallace was stocky in build; Bigger an athlete, six feet two and muscular, with the erect carriage of a stalwart soldier. Differing in temperaments, these two in early manhood were somehow drawn together, and the friendship which then began to be woven into a fabric, never knew the breaking of a single thread in all their years of fellowship.

It was Wallace who named his friend, Bigger, as his successor in the principalship of the First Ward school, Wheeling, Va., carrying with it the supervision of all the schools in the city; and it was Bigger who commended his friend Wallace, then pastor of a church in Fall River, Mass., as the man fitted to become the first President of Monmouth College, an institution growing out of a classical school which he (Bigger) taught, whilst he was acting as pastor of the little Associate Reformed Church, now the First United Presbyterian of Monmouth.

Matthew Bigger was born A. D. 1820. His birthplace was New Concord, Ohio, where he grew up as a farmer-boy. In his teens he became a tanner, soon taking charge of his father's tannery, with all its duties, including wheeling the product along the pike to Baltimore, Md. He was educated at Muskingum College, entering

College after marriage, completing his equipment for the ministry in Allegheny Seminary. In '54 he journeyed west as a missionary, and his first field of labor was at Monmouth. Subsequently he was pastor at Sunbeam (then called Pope Creek) and at Aledo. Later he was pastor in Chicago.

Then came the Civil War. As a patriot, he responded to the first call, offering his services to his country; but wise heads recognizing the good he could accomplish, he was set at work inspiring his countrymen to enlist, and company after company responded to his ringing appeals and eloquent pleas in behalf of the Union. He was offered the captaincy of companies, and the eagles of the command of two regiments. He could not see his way clear to accept when there was work for him to do at the front in his sacred vocation. Accepting a commission as a Chaplain, he became minister to the 50th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with that command remained until mustered out at the Grand Review held in Washington at the close of the war.

Varied instances might be related of the Chaplain's devotion to the boys of the "Blind Half-Hundred," as the Fiftieth was facetiously dubbed—one will suffice. After the battle of Shiloh, the Union army moved on to Corinth. During the siege it was well known how the Union commander stupidly permitted the Confederates to escape. But the Union boys were in a horrible physical condition—scurvy becoming well nigh a plague.

"Something must be done, Surgeon, to save our boys," declared the Chaplain one evening while in the Surgeon's tent. "What will do it—You ought to know?"

"Onions and pickles, Chaplain, will put them to the good," responded Kendall, blowing a great mouthful of smoke towards the tent pole, "but we have neither onions nor pickles."

Quick as flash came the answer.

"We'll get them, Doctor Kendall, and I want you to help me get a leave of absence. I'll get the onions and pickles."

Without a moment's delay an application was prepared and approved that night by the regimental commanding officer. The next morning brigade, division and corps headquarters were visited by the Surgeon and Chaplain, and in the afternoon Chaplain Bigger was on his way home. Arriving at Quincy, he caused his mission to be made known through the Quincy papers, describing the condition of the soldiers, and stating that he would carry all the onions, pickles, potatoes and such antiscorbutics to the soldiers that would be sent to the Quincy dock on a certain date. The result was overwhelming—seventeen and one-half tons had been shipped to his address and awaited removal south.

Nothing daunted, the Chaplain got an order from the War Department for preferred transportation and the cargo was on its way by the first boat to St. Louis. The boys way down in Mississippi had heard from their home folks of the Chaplain's clever manoeuvre to surprise them, and at once determined to get even with him, and what a surprise awaited him! Every able-bodied man off duty hiked out to the woods. Trees were cut down, clap-boards split out and when the Chaplain arrived his feet were not permitted to touch Mississippi soil until after he had stood in his own pulpit in a tabernacle his boys had built him. Tears ran down the Chaplain's cheeks when the full import of his comrades' love came to him, and for some moments it was impossible for him to speak.

On the morning of December 21, 1872, in the flash of a swift moment, Chaplain Bigger's life was quickly transmitted from earthly to Heavenly tenement. Dr. Wallace started by the announcement which he read in a Boston morning paper, being there on business, wired his message of sympathy to the family, stating he would attend the funeral services, which he did, on Christmas day, the interment being made in the beautiful cemetery, where his dust mingles with the dust of his compatriot dead.

Chaplain Bigger's sudden taking off was due to an internal injury received while carrying a very large man, Captain Sterrett, from the battlefield of Shiloh to the second deck of a steamer fully one-fourth of a mile. He bore the suffering man on his back to the steamer's deck and when he laid him on the surgeon's table, something, by reason of the strain and tension, gave way within and subsequently the Chaplain was never free from a trouble of the heart which finally caused his death. His memory will be cherished as long as patriotism is revered.

ROBERT WILSON McCCLAUGHRY.

Major, 118th Illinois Infantry—Additional Paymaster, United States Army.—Class of 1860.

R. W. McClaughry was born at Fountain Green, Illinois, July 22, 1839; was the son of Matthew and Mary Hume McClaughry. He was raised on the farm at Fountain Green. He commenced his preparatory college studies in the old Presbyterian College at Macomb, Illinois, but completed his college course at Monmouth College in 1860. He was engaged as tutor in the college until close of 1861, then settled at Carthage, Illinois, and became Editor of the Carthage Republican, vigorously supporting the Union cause. He was married June 17, 1862, to Elizabeth C. Madden of the Class of 1858.

On August 15, 1862, he enlisted under the President's call for 300,000 men; was unanimous-

ly elected Captain of the company then organized, afterwards known as Company "B", 118th Illinois. The regiment went into rendezvous at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, early in September and was placed in charge of Confederate prisoners, who had been captured at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Shiloh.

Upon final organization and master of the regiment November 8, 1862, he was chosen Major, and departed with the regiment December 1st for the South. The regiment participated in the first attack on Vicksburg under Sherman, December 1862, known as the Chickasaw Bayou Campaign, which resulted disastrously; in the attack on Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, which was a victory for the Union cause, and, after the capture of the Post, returned immediately to Vicksburg and commenced, with the Army of the Tennessee, that long-drawn-out, arduous, but finally successful campaign under Grant, which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg July 4, 1863.

The regiment participated in the Battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Big Black and all the assaults and movements which constituted what is known as the "siege of Vicksburg." Immediately upon the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment marched with its Division to the attack and capture of Jackson, Miss., and then returned to Vicksburg. It departed, August 8th for Port Hudson and New Orleans, becoming a part of the Army of the Gulf, with which it served until the close of the War.

In May, 1864, Major McClaughry was transferred from field service and assigned to duty as Additional Paymaster, U. S. A. In September of 1864, he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, charged with the duty of paying the troops, that were then beginning to be mustered out, and was kept closely in that service until October 13, 1865, when he was mustered out because of the close of the conflict.

He was elected and served as County Clerk of Hancock County from 1865 until 1869, and then entered the stone business, during which his firm furnished the stone for the bridges over the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa, and Quincy, Illinois, also the stone for the foundation and base-ment of the present State House at Springfield, Illinois.

On July 31, 1874, he was appointed Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, which position he held until December, 1888, when he was appointed General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntington, Pa., and organized that institution, remaining there until May 15, 1891, when he accepted the position of Chief of Police of Chicago, Illinois, during the World's Fair, retiring therefrom in August 1893, to accept the Superintendentcy of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac,

with which he remained until March 1897, when he returned to Joliet at the request of the Governor to reorganize the State Penitentiary and remained in that position until July 1, 1899, when he accepted his present position of Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas; taking special charge of the construction of the new Penitentiary, which is now approaching completion.

In this last position he still remains; having given about thirty-five years to the study and execution of the State and Federal Laws against crime, and having taken part, more or less, in all the discussions of criminal questions that have engaged not only the United States, but the various countries of the World; and having served as Delegate from the United States in two international meetings to promote reforms throughout the World in dealing with questions of crime and criminals.

MAJOR JOHN A. GORDON, '68.

J. A. Gordon entered the Preparatory Department of Monmouth College in 1858, the Collegiate Department in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted as a soldier in the Eighty-third Illinois. He served in that regiment, first as Corporal, later as Sergeant,



MAJOR JOHN A. GORDON.

16th Regiment of United States Colored Infantry.

until the spring of 1864, when he was appointed Lieutenant in the Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry. Soon after that he was promoted to the rank of Captain and later to that of Major in the same regiment. He continued in that service until the spring of 1866.

On his return home, having been out of College so long—four years—he concluded not to resume his studies in the School, and took up the study of law. But after a few months he returned to College and completed his course, graduating in 1868.

During the next eight years he was head of the English Department in the College.

Since he resigned his professorship in Monmouth College he has been engaged most of the time in the work of the ministry and in that of teaching in Occidental College, Los Angeles. For the last four years he has been President of the Bible League in California.

Dr. Gordon is deeply grateful that he was educated under the influence of such men as Dr. Wallace and Dr. Young and their associates in the Faculty of Monmouth College.

During his student days he was much interested in the work of his literary society, the Ecclitean. He feels that he was highly honored in being chosen to represent his society in the annual contests with the Philadelphian in declamation, essay, and oration. He was chosen as orator during the last year of his service in the Army, in the expectation that he would be in College next year. When he decided not to return to College, he resigned the position.

Both the regiments with which he was connected were engaged most of the time in garrison duty, the Eighty-third at Fort Donelson and Clarksville, the Sixteenth at Chattanooga. He was in two very important battles, the second battle of Fort Donelson, and the battle with Hood's army at Nashville.

As a teacher in the English Department in the College, his aim was to aid the student in acquiring a working knowledge of the English Language, thorough acquaintance with and due appreciation of masterpieces of English Literature, and a mastery of the Art of Expression.

Besides the subjects included in the English Department, he taught the Science of Government, Political Economy, and the Bible.

He is deeply grateful for the privilege of occupying the position of a teacher in such an institution as Monmouth College and of giving some little help in the great work which our College has done for Christ and His Church and the world.

The writer was a student in Monmouth College while Dr. Gordon was Professor of English in that Institution, and memory bells are ringing in the chambers of his heart as he pens these lines. He remembers his devout talks in the old chapel at the Monday evening prayer meeting. He hears him, even now as he follows "Paul out through that Ostian gate to die." He can never forget his interpretation of Wordsworth's Ode to Immortality, and he sincerely hopes that there may come again to this great teacher

"A time when meadow, grove, and stream,
The earth and every common sight
To him may seem appareled in celestial light
The glory and the freshness of a dream."

MAJOR GEORGE H. PALMER, '61.

When the English crusader returned from the wars to recover the Holy Sepulcher, he brought home with him a branch of palm as an evidence of the truth that he had been to the Holy Land in the sacred cause of his holy religion. He thus became known as a Palmer.

George H. Palmer entered Monmouth College in 1858. He was able to attend but a single year. He was born of patriotic stock. His great grandfather served as a Colonel in the War of the Revolution assisting in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. His grandfather was for years a Major General in the New York State militia, and his father a cavalry officer in the Mexican War.

It was no surprise to those who knew their genealogy that in twelve days after the firing upon Sumter, the father had raised a company in and around Monmouth and started for the front, his son accompanying him as a bugler. This was Company G, First Illinois cavalry.

Young Palmer received his baptism of fire



MAJOR GEORGE H. PALMER.

at Lexington, Missouri, where the Confederate General Price attacked Colonel Mulligan with an overwhelming force. When the Union Hospital was taken, volunteers were called for to recapture it. Young Palmer was the first to volunteer and led the successful charge. For this deed of heroism he was awarded a Medal of Honor by the Secretary of War. "Millions could not buy it," he said, when it came to him.

The regiment lost its organization and young Palmer was honorably discharged October 9, 1861. In August 1862, he again entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company A, 83rd Illinois Infantry. When his superior officer was killed in battle he was promoted Captain and served in this capacity until honorably mustered out

with his command, June 26, 1865, because of the termination of the war.

In January, 1867, he entered the regular army and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry and in 1885 was promoted to Captain.

After his service in the war with Spain he was promoted to Major, Fourth Infantry, in which rank he served until retired February 27, 1899. His strenuous service in a tropical climate hastened his death.

Few men have influenced the current of their children's lives as did Major Palmer. Two of his sons are officers in the United States army today, and his two daughters are the wives of United States officers. One son is in civil life. His widow as patriotic as himself survives him and resides in Chicago.

Major Palmer was a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was modest, unassuming and even reserved, but he commanded the respect of all and bound his friends to him with "hooks of steel." April 7th, 1901, having met fearlessly and faithfully all the calls of duty, he met the summons of the "ultimate conqueror" without fear or remorse—

"as one

Who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

SAMUEL J. WILSON.

He was born November 27, 1838, in Rushville, Illinois. His father, Rev. Samuel Wilson, removed to Monmouth, Illinois, in 1839 and became the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place. He died while still pastor in the year 1847.

Samuel J. Wilson entered the Sophomore class of Monmouth College early in 1857 and graduated in the Classical Course with the Class of 1860. He taught a country school in Henderson County during the winter of 1860-1861. In April, 1861, he enlisted under the first call by the President for troops to put down the Rebellion, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company "D," 10th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, time of enlistment, three months. He served this term at Cairo, Illinois.

In July, 1861, he re-enlisted with his regiment for three years or during the war, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company "E" in said regiment. He was promoted to Captain of the same company in July, 1862. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted with his regiment for three years more of service under the "Veteran" Act of Congress. In March, 1864, he was promoted to Major of said regiment.

With this regiment he participated in all the camp duties, marches, skirmishes, engagements and battles, in which the 10th Illinois partici-

pated. This included New Madrid, Missouri, Island No. 10, Siege of Corinth, Miss., engagements around Nashville, Tenn., and movements in the advance on Chattanooga.

His regiment was assigned to Morgan's Brigade, Davis's Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He was with his regiment in all movements and engagements from Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge to Atlanta, Georgia. He was severely wounded by a Minie ball in the left thigh at Peach Tree Creek in front of Atlanta, July 18, 1864, being at that time in command of his regiment, and was sent to the Officers' Hospital on Lookout Mountain. As soon as he was able to travel, he was furloughed and returned to his home at Oquawka, Illinois.



MAJOR S. J. WILSON, '60.
10th Illinois Infantry.

His wound proved obstinate, and because of it, he was honorably discharged from the service December 2, 1864. He now resides at Macon, Mo., which place has been his home for most of the time since he left the service.

Major Wilson in his life has made large contributions to the welfare of society, but no contribution of his life has been of greater value than the service to his country.

A kind Providence has lengthened his days beyond the three score years and ten and he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Extra Copies of this Memorial Number may be secured for 25c each. Address the office Monmouth College.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. BAUGH, '65.

John M. Baugh was a native of Ohio, born at Hillsboro, September 25, 1839. In childhood his family moved to Iowa and he grew to manhood on a farm near Oskaloosa. In his youth he had a passion for knowledge, attending not only



CAPT. JOHN M. BAUGH.

the district and "select" schools of the community, but studying at the United Presbyterian College at Washington. He was a Junior at Monmouth College in 1862, and at home on his summer vacation when President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 troops. He entered with great zeal upon the work of raising a company for the service and was chosen Second Lieutenant on its organization and soon afterward promoted to Captain, in which capacity he was in active service for two years.

Near the close of the war he returned and resumed his studies, being graduated from the College in 1865 and from the Seminary in 1867. In 1864, while at home on detached duty, he was united in marriage with Victoria Dunbar, a daughter of Colonel Dunbar, a pioneer and patriot. From this union three daughters still survive.

Prior to his graduation from the Seminary, Mr. Baugh was called to a pastorate at Bloomington, Illinois, where he entered upon the great work of his life, spanning more than the third of a century. He was soon called to Chicago as pastor of the Memorial Church, which he built. After a successful pastorate here of several years he severed his connection with the United Presbyterian Church and entered into fellowship with the Presbyterian. After a short pastorate at Bloomfield, he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa, Iowa, to guide and direct the people among whom he had spent his youth. For twenty years he ministered unto

their needs, entering into the innermost life of the Church and the community.

He was an extensive reader, a profound thinker, and a fearless advocate of his convictions. A great hearted, broad minded, scholarly man, richly endowed with the powers of oratory, which he used in the pulpit and on the platform for the betterment of his fellow men.

He died in Chicago last January and was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery.

CAPT. JOHN AULD BURNS, '69.

Alexander Burns was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1739. When a lad fourteen years old he was impressed into the British navy as a "powder boy" and served the seven years of the French and Indian War. When discharged he remained in America, and was one of the first five thousand men to cross the Allegheny Ridges and settle in what was then called Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. When the Revolutionary War broke out he enlisted as a private in Lieutenant Colonel Robinson's Company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. On a foray against the Indians in Ohio he was captured and remained a prisoner with the savages three years. Escaping near Detroit, he trudged alone through the forests to his home near the present village of Burusville, in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

John A. Burns, son of William and Elizabeth Auld Burns, was born July 2, 1842, and celebrated his twentieth birthday in the "Vortex of Death" in the wheat field at Gettysburg. He was a Soph-



REV. JOHN A. BURNS.

omore in Waynesburg College in July, 1862, when President Lincoln made his call for troops. He was one who helped to make real the refrain—

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
three hundred thousand more,

From Mississippi's winding streams,
and from New England's shore."

When the regiment was organized at Pittsburg, he was appointed Second Sergeant. With the regiment he was drilled and fitted for service at Parkton Barracks, Maryland.

This regiment proved to be one of the famous regiments of the Civil War. No other regiment in Pennsylvania had such a heavy battle loss. Of the 2,000 regiments in the Union Army only two had a larger percentage killed in battle. It was a small regiment, carrying on its muster rolls from first to last 1,123 men. Of these, 198 were killed in battle and 534 were wounded, making a battle loss of 732, or over 65 per cent of the men enlisted.

Captain Burns was with his regiment in twenty-eight battles in which there were losses, some of them the bloodiest of the war. Of his four promotions, three were due to the fact that his superior officer was killed or disabled in battle. He received his "baptism of fire" at Chancellorsville. July 3, 1863, he stood on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg and saw—

"At the brief command of Lee,
Move out that matchless infantry,
With Pickett leading grandly down,
To rush against the roaring crown
Of those dread heights of destiny.
Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,
He saw a gray, gigantic ghost
Receding through the battle-cloud,
And heard across the tempest loud
The death-cry of a nation lost."

In December, 1863, he was ordered home on recruiting service. He spent the months of January, February, March, and a portion of April in arresting deserters, in sending drafted men who had failed to report to the front, and in securing new recruits. For this service he received the bitter condemnation of some of his neighbors not in sympathy with war, who denounced him for sending their sons to an unholy war to be shot. He reached his regiment in the Spring in time for the Richmond Campaign.

He was in the "Bloody Angle" at Spottsylvania, in the awful slaughter at Cold Harbor, in the battle and siege of Petersburg, and on the Appomattox campaign. Sunday morning, April 9, 1865, he was on the skirmish line across an old wagon road, a short distance from Appomattox Court House. The lines of the two armies were less than one hundred yards apart. He saw General Lee on his white horse ride out with his Staff between the lines, dismount, and seat himself under an apple tree by the wayside to await the coming of General Grant. When Colonel Babcock, of Grant's Staff, rode up, Lee mounted and rode through the lines of his company to the McLean House, where the terms of the surrender

were agreed upon. The regiment cut down the apple tree and distributed its parts among themselves. A portion of this tree is still in the Captain's family. These are the main facts around which the myth of the "famous apple tree" has grown.

April 6, he was with his regiment when Lee's wagon train was attacked and captured at Sailor Creek. The portion of the train to which his regiment came contained the officers' baggage. One of his Company took therefrom the uniform of General John B. Gordon. The Captain took a leather case containing a complete toilet set belonging to Brigadier General Hunter. It is a treasured memento in his family today.

April 7, in command, he led his regiment in the heroic but disastrous charge at Farmville. For the heroism of that day the regiment was given the place of honor at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On this campaign he was one day in command of the flankers. About noon he came upon a similar body of Confederates eating their lunch by a little stream in the woods. A nasty little battle occurred. A Confederate sword hanging in the home of his brother in Macomb, Illinois, is a mute reminder of the issue of the struggle.

On one occasion he went to President Lincoln, and appealed to him in person in behalf of John Fisher, a member of his Company, who had been condemned by Court-Martial to be shot for desertion. Mr. Lincoln heard his appeal, granted his request, and Mr. Fisher is a respectable citizen today near his old home.

After taking part in the Grand Review at Washington, he was mustered out May 31, and reached home June 5, having commanded a regiment of men in one of the great battles of the war when only twenty-one years of age.

The war made a deep impression on his moral and religious nature, and he determined to enter the sacred ministry that he might teach men the gospel of peace and good will. He entered Waynesburg College in October, 1865, and was graduated from the Scientific Course in September, 1867. He went direct to Monmouth, took up the study of foreign languages, and was graduated from the College in 1869, and from the United Presbyterian Seminary in that city in 1872. He was pastor of the Church at North English, Iowa, four years, and of the First United Presbyterian Church of Lawrence, Massachusetts, two years, when he was stricken with Bright's disease and passed to the other life March 28, 1878. His remains rest in Mount Wollaston Cemetery in Quincy, Massachusetts, near where lie the bodies of two Presidents of the United States.

In 1871 he married Eliza Hardwick of Quincy, Mass. A daughter of this union survives. She is the wife of Professor Hall of Millbury, and as

active in Christian work as was her father. His widow still lives in Quincy, Mass.

CAPTAIN ROBERT M. CAMPBELL, '63.

Captain Robert M. Campbell, another son of Mungo D., and Mary Mahen Campbell, who located in Monmouth in 1856, was born in Westmore-



CAPT. R. M. CAMPBELL.

land County, Pennsylvania November 10, 1839. He was in the Preparatory Department of the College in 1861 and enlisted on the first call of President Lincoln for troops in Captain Josiah Moore's Company "F," 17th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The Company was organized at Monmouth and was mustered into the 17th Illinois Infantry at Peoria, Illinois, May 24, 1861 under Leonard F. Ross, Colonel.

Young Campbell was with his regiment and on duty in all its marches, battles and sieges. Was promoted to Sergeant in April, 1862 for meritorious conduct in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, promoted to Color Sergeant of the regiment March 29, 1863.

When President Lincoln decided to organize colored troops, officers were selected from the non-commissioned officers of the regiments then in the field. Campbell was recommended by his officers and was commissioned by the President as Captain of Company "F," 47th Regiment United States Colored troops, June 6, 1863. This regiment was stationed in Vicksburg from October, 1863 to February 1864, was in the battle of Yazzoo City, Miss., March 5, 1864, where Campbell received a slight wound in the foot.

This regiment was also a part of General Canby's army in the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama. It led in the assault and capture of the defenses of Fort Blakeley, Miss., April 9, 1865, which proved to be the last battle of the war in the west. From Mobile it was sent to Red River, Louisiana,

Campbell was Provost Marshal in Alexandria, Louisiana until mustered out January 5, 1866, after almost five years of continuous active service.

He has resided in Peoria, Illinois since 1876, has been Assistant Postmaster of that City for the past eighteen years. He was married to Miss Effie G. Babcock, November 30, 1871.

CAPT. ALBERT GALLOWAY CRAWFORD, '61.

Albert Galloway Crawford was born at Monmouth, Illinois, July 9, 1835. He attended Monmouth College, from which he graduated in 1861. He taught school for four years, one year as principal of the West Ward School, and was appointed principal of the East Ward School, but he resigned to enter the army. After going to Cincinnati, Ohio, and taking the examination for a commission in the Volunteer Army, he was appointed Captain of Co. H, 4th United States Colored Troops. This company was with the Army of the Potomac, and Captain Crawford was wounded in the siege of Petersburg and taken to a hospital at Annapolis, Md. He was furloughed and later given a disability discharge.

Oct. 23, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Burroughs of Monmouth. In the same year he was elected County Surveyor of Warren County, which position he resigned to go to Clinton, Missouri. He held several county offices at Clinton



A. G. CRAWFORD.

at different times, and also held a position as civil engineer with the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, the Tebo and Neosho, later known as the M. K. and T. Railroad, and the Cherokee and Parsons Narrow Gauge, which was his last work.

He died at his father's home near Clinton, Missouri, June 14, 1878, leaving besides his wife, two young daughters.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JAMES, '65.

William James was an orphan boy whom William and Margaret Jamison of Oquawka reared.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM JAMES.

He entered the Classical Course of Monmouth College in 1860. He enlisted April 17, 1861 as a private in Company D, Tenth Illinois Infantry for three months, was promoted to First Sergeant and mustered out at Cairo, July 29, 1861. He soon after re-enlisted as a private in Company C, One-Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years. This regiment was known as the Roundheads.

He was promoted to Sergeant and served with the regiment until October, 1862, when he was commissioned Captain of the 33rd U. S. Colored Infantry. He served in the Department of the South and was mustered out March 31, 1866, his services being no longer required by the government.

He has been a prominent Grand Army man, joining the Order in 1883. He organized the O. M. Mitchell Post No. 4, of Jacksonville, Florida, and served as Post Commander three terms. He has served as Officer of the Day for the last ten years. He had a prominent part in the organization of the Department and was its chief Mustered Officer. He served as Junior, Senior and Department Commander. He has served as A. D. C. and A. I.

G. on the National Staff. He is now a member of the National Council of Administration.

In civil life his record has been honorable and trustworthy. He served one term in the Florida legislature and is an active member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade. At Atlantic City, September 22, 1910, he was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States.

CAPTAIN WM. H. CLARK, '62.

Captain Wm. H. Clark was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1838, and came to Monmouth in 1851. He entered Monmouth College in 1858 and completed the Junior year in 1862. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 83rd Illinois, and served with that regiment until June 24, 1864, when he was promoted to Captain of Company I, 16 U. S. C. T., and served with that regiment at the capture of Atlanta and the Battle of Nashville, and various other minor engagements, and was mustered out at Nashville May 30, 1866.

He studied law while in the army, and after his muster out in July 1866 he removed to Kansas, where he has ever since remained, and is now a resident of Ottawa. He has been engaged in the practice of law ever since coming to Kansas.

In 1866 he was married to Jennie Graham, a graduate of Monmouth College, and his only daughters, Eva and Pearl, are both graduates of the same institution.

He is still living at Ottawa, Kansas, and actively engaged in the law business.

CAPTAIN EWELL JAMISON, '62.

Ewell Jamison was the younger brother of Matthew Henry Jamison. He was born in Oquawka, February 11, 1842. He entered Monmouth College in 1860, and in 1861 was a Junior in the Scientific Course. When the Tenth Illinois Infantry was reorganized for three years' service, he enlisted in this regiment with his brother. When the United States government entered upon the policy of employing negro troops, he passed a successful examination for a commission and was appointed Captain of a colored company.

The commissioned officers of colored troops were selected from the non-commissioned officers of the white troops, those being selected who showed the greatest ability to command and the greatest aptitude in learning the drill. Few could compete with college students in these respects, so they were frequently appointed to such commands.

When the war was over Capt. Jamison did not return home but purchased a confiscated plantation in Florida.

He remained in Florida until about fifteen

years ago, when all trace of him was lost by his Monmouth and Oquawka friends.

CAPT. W. S. McCCLANAHAN '60.

William Steel McClanahan, son of John and Margaret (Wright) McClanahan, was born January 26, 1836, in Adams County, Ohio. Early in life he made a profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior, probably in the Associate Reformed Congregation of Ripley, Ohio, where the family then resided. He also attended an Academy for some time at Ripley. In the spring of 1855 he came with his father's family to Monmouth, Illinois. After spending a summer on the farm and teaching school for six months, he entered Monmouth College at its opening term, in

and entered at once and heartily upon the work to which he had so long looked forward. But only for a little. His country was still calling for men, and so on the 2nd of May, 1864, he again answered her call and entered her service; this time as Captain of Company A, 138th Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, to serve for one hundred days; and was discharged October 14th, 1864.

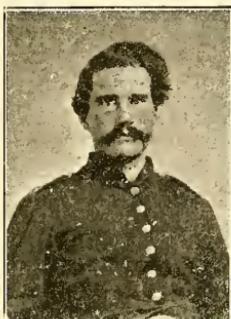
Returning home once more he completed his Theological course, and on the 22nd of October, 1865, was ordained to the Gospel Ministry.

In speaking of his military service his old captain, Josiah Moore, pays this glowing tribute to his soldierly qualities: "He bore a leading part in the front lines in the battles of Fredericktown, Missouri, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg; and in the meantime seldom missed one of the many marches and skirmishes that occurred almost daily. While I had charge of the right wing of the regiment, he led the company deployed with the regiment as skirmishers in the fearful charge on Vicksburg, May 22nd, 1863. And amid all these scenes of danger and bloody strife he bore the part of a true hero, inspiring all around him to deeds of noblest daring."

"While driving the enemy from the battlefield of Shiloh on the second day, our regiment had advanced so far beyond the rest of our lines that we were ordered to halt, and "Mac" either failing to hear the order, or in his enthusiasm determined to press the enemy to the wall, had charged out two or three rods ahead of the line, single handed and alone, till I had to send a comrade to bring him back."

Braver man never drew sword in defense of his country; and yet when the war was over he threw himself into the work of the ministry with something of the same loyalty, zeal, fidelity, and efficiency that had characterized his military service. His ministry was largely accomplished in four fields. The first was in Dayton, Ohio, where he served a congregation as stated supply for one year. Then coming West in 1866 he became pastor of the united charge of Grandview and Harrison. Here he was not only the pastor of two congregations, but also the principal of Grandview Academy. It was here too, that he met, and on April 23rd, 1868, married Miss Jenny Potter. To them were born eight children, six sons and two daughters. Two of them, a son and a daughter, died in childhood. The widowed mother and five sons and a daughter are still living. Two of the sons are successful physicians, the daughter married a physician, and the youngest son is attending medical college. The other two sons followed their father's footsteps into the ministry, and one of them is pastor of a church in Chicago, and the other a missionary in Cairo, Egypt.

With his heart still upon the ministry, he again entered the Theological Seminary at Monmouth in the fall of 1863, and was licensed to preach March 31, 1864, by the Presbytery of Monmouth,



CAPT. W. S. McCCLANAHAN.

September, 1856. Graduating from this institution in June, 1860 with his heart set on the ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary at Monmouth.

In the spring of 1861, when the country was called to arms, he was among the first to respond, and enlisted at Monmouth on the 25th of May, 1861, as Orderly Sergeant, Company F, 17th Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, for three years.

On September 3rd, 1862, he was promoted to the Second Lieutenant of Company F, same regiment. In the meantime his father and some of his brothers had entered the service. His father fell February 3, 1863, in defense of Fort Donelson. He now felt it his duty to come home to his aged and widowed mother and sisters in their great grief and loneliness, and so resigned his commission July 24th, 1863.

With his heart still upon the ministry, he again entered the Theological Seminary at Monmouth in the fall of 1863, and was licensed to preach March 31, 1864, by the Presbytery of Monmouth,

May 4th, 1871, the subject of this sketch was in-

stalled pastor of the Congregation of Viola, Ill.; and after a long and successful pastorate was reluctantly released January 19, 1887. His last field of labor was Homestead Church. He entered upon the work here with his old time faithfulness and enthusiasm, but only for a little while. Broken in health he continued to decline until June 15th, 1888, the end came, and his spirit went home to God.

"Servant of God, well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

JOHN H. BROWN.

REV. JOSIAH MOORE, '65.

Captain Company F, 17th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Rev. Josiah Moore was born near Balbybay, Ireland, September 18, 1833, and was the third



CAPT. JOSIAH MOORE.

child of Charles and Hannah Moore of English and Scotch descent.

In his infancy, his parents removed to Illinois and settled about 12 miles south of Galena. Mr. Moore received his early education in a school house built by his father on his own land. His college course began at Westminster, Pennsylvania. In September, 1860, he entered Monmouth College. He became at once a great favorite with all the students because of his fine personal appearance—he being the tallest and physically best developed young man in the col-

lege—his charming manners and friendly disposition. They gave him the sobriquet of "Old Saul," and he was the leader in all their college sports.

When, after the firing upon Sumter, the call came to Monmouth for volunteers, a meeting was speedily organized in the Court House, and enlistments invited. Mr. Moore and some classmates were coming down the aisle on their way home from their recitations, when the announcement was made by the chairman of the meeting that they needed "but one more to complete the company." "I am one Moore," he shouted, as he pressed forward and signed his name to the muster roll. The act thrilled the entire assemblage. A call for organization was immediately made, and, on the first vote, "one Moore" was elected unanimously Captain of the company. He received his commission as Captain April 20, 1861, and, in a few days, left with his company for rendezvous at Peoria, Illinois, where his company became Company "F," 17th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

He held his position as Captain until mustered out with his regiment June 4, 1864, after having completed his enlistment. He commanded his company in the battles of Fredericksburg, Missouri, Fort Donelson and Shiloh in Tennessee, and in all the engagements preceding and connected with the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg; besides in many skirmishes.

During some of the most severe engagements in these campaigns, Captain Moore commanded the 17th Regiment and it was noted by every one who ever saw him under fire, that he was the personification of cool, unflinching and forceful courage; and as an example of a Christian soldier, he was as near perfect as any man who went to the field during that great war.

Returning to Monmouth, he took up his books where he had laid them down in April, 1861. He graduated from college in 1865, and from the Theological Seminary in 1867. He obtained license to preach from the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monmouth in April, 1866. He finally decided to unite with the O. S. Presbyterian Church and joined the Presbytery of Peoria in 1867.

He was married to Miss Jennie E. Lindsay, daughter of Honorable John T. Lindsay of Peoria, in 1864. His widow with two daughters and two sons survive him.

He served Presbyterian churches, during his ministry, at Macon, Canton, Macomb, Woodhull and Kewanee, Illinois; and at Clinton, Missouri. He retired from the ministry in 1892 and settled in Lake Forest for the purpose of educating his children, but his health soon failed, and on February 9, 1897, he died, and was buried at Springdale Cemetery at Peoria. The funeral was conducted by his college and army friend, Rev.

Thomas Stephenson, the pall bearers being the survivors of his company of the 17th Illinois. At the time of his death, he was Commander of the Lake Forest Grand Army Post, and State Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Illinois. His family and surviving comrades rejoice in the legacy that he has left to them, of patriotism without spot; valor without blemish; and Christian character without stain.

PROF. EDWARD F. REID.

The life of Professor Edward F. Reid was full of contrasts, of lights and shadows. An orphan from infancy, he never knew a mother's love or a father's care. He fought life's battle alone and on a foreign shore. An educator in his manhood, he forsook school in his youth, the sea was his home; the ship was his play house. The streets of Calcutta were as familiar to him as were the streets of Monmouth. Educated at Queen's College, Belfast, he was a graduate of Hanover, Indiana. He was an American by choice, not by chance. Born on a foreign soil, he fought with enthusiasm for the country of his adoption. A religionist by nature, he was at one time an avowed agnostic. A philosopher by disposition, he was a teacher of Latin by professor. He was a great commander, but an unruly subordinate. Beloved by students, he could scarcely be called a harmonious member of a Faculty. An elder in the Church, he was also a member of the City Council.

He was born at Kinross, Scotland, on Christmas day 1836, and came to America when he was twenty-two years of age. When the guns boomed at Sumter he was a Senior at Hanover. July 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 3rd Indiana Cavalry whose service was with the army of the Potomac. He was with McClellan at South Mountain, and Antietam; with Burnside at Fredericksburg; with Hooker at Chancellorsville. July 1, 1863, he was with Buford's cavalry that opened the great battle of Gettysburg. The entry in his diary July 1, 1863, is as follows: "Startled this morning by the report of pickets that the rebels were advancing up the Chambersburg road. Saddled in a hurry and advanced toward the hills. I was detailed as a skirmisher under Major Lemon—driven back and joined the regiment just as Will Park was carried off the field. Moved backward and forward over the field between Gettysburg and the Seminary avoiding the exposure to shell with difficulty. At last our whole left was routed and we charged on the stone wall corner of the Seminary building. We held it for a time against a whole rebel brigade of infantry—but at last were forced back, Major Lemon mortally wounded. The enemy entered the town. Loss of the regiment 6 killed, 22

wounded, 9 missing." "July 2. Heavy attack on left. Sickles had his leg shot off, Longstreet killed, (?) also General Barksdale of Mississippi. Rebels repulsed."

"July 3, Rebels reported repulsed."

Cavalry was needed in the West for the great campaigns of 1864. Regiments were organized that required experienced officers. February 20, 1864, private Reid was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in order that he might accept a commission of Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 13th Indiana Cavalry, then being organized at Indianapolis.

His rise in this regiment was rapid. In May he was promoted to First Lieutenant. In July he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, Seventh Military Division of Mississippi, in which capacity he served until mustered out of the service. In this position many important military documents came into his hands, some of which are still in possession of his daughter. Not the least interesting among them is the demand of the celebrated Confederate cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, in his own rugged hand-writing, for the surrender of Huntsville, Alabama,

When Colonel Gilbert M. L. Johnson was promoted to be Brigadier General, he at once selected Lieutenant Reid as his chief of Staff. He thus served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff at the same time.

In September, 1865, he was appointed Judge Advocate and presided over Courts-Martial held to punish violations of military orders so common at the close of the war.

The service of the 13th Indiana cavalry was strenuous and exciting. When Hood left Atlanta in September, 1864, for the invasion of Tennessee this regiment hovered on his flanks and beat back his front from Allatoona to Nashville. At Overall's Creek near Murfreesboro, December 9, 1864, there was fought one of the bitter minor battles of the war. Lieutenant Reid was in this battle, and also in the battle on Wilkinson's Pike and in twelve skirmishes in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro.

In the combined attack on Mobile, Alabama, in April, 1865, by the army and the Navy, Lieutenant Reid was in command of the couriers bearing despatches between the two arms of the attacking forces. On the same day that Lee surrendered at Appomattox, he saw Fort Blakely fall and Mobile capitulate.

He spent the summer of 1865 at New Orleans, where he was attached to the army under Sheridan, concentrated there to threaten the French who were invading Mexico. He was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 18, 1865, hearing the commission of Cap-

tain, having given four and one half years of his life fighting in the defense of the country of his adoption.

On his return from the army, with the assistance of Dr. Pollock, he organized a "Select School" for the study of the ancient and modern languages at Wooster, Ohio. Schools of this kind were common in the West before the rise of Public High Schools. In 1868, he was elected to the chair of Latin in Ohio Central College, an institution at Iberia, in control of the United Presbyterian Church. Two years later he was chosen President. This position he occupied until 1874 when he was called to the chair of Latin and Hebrew in Monmouth College, a position he held until his death in 1889.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. SIMPSON, '63.

Charles B. Simpson, son of Jason and Elizabeth Simpson was born in Bangor, Me., August 3, 1839. He came to Oquawka in 1859 and immediately entered Monmouth College where he remained one year.

The fall of Fort Sumter aroused his patriotism. Three days later he was on his way to Quincy to offer himself in defense of his country. He enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Infantry and was appointed Second Sergeant in Company D. When his term of service expired and the regiment was reorganized at Cairo for the three years service he re-enlisted receiving the same



CAPT. C. B. SIMPSON.
Co. F, 10th Illinois Infantry.

rank in Company F. In January 1864, on the occasion of his re-enlistment as a veteran he was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment. In September of the same year he was again promoted being commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. F. When Major Wilson of the class of 1860 was discharged from this regiment on account of

wounds, the Captain of Co. F became Major and Lieutenant Simpson was promoted to his place. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out at Chicago July 4, 1865, as Brevet Major, having given over four years of his life to his country's service in the hour of her dire need. He was present with his regiment during the entire service and participated in the battles of Belmont, Sykestown, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Farmington, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and "from Atlanta to the Sea." He assisted in the capture of Savannah, and on the northward march through the Carolinas fought at River's Bridge, South Edisto, and Bentonville. He was present at the surrender of General Johnston at Goldsboro, and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the Grand Review in Washington.

In September, 1865, he located at Brookfield, Missouri, engaging in the drug and grocery business. For twenty-seven years he was an honorable and successful merchant. February 27, 1897, he passed within "that low green tent whose curtain never outward swings."

He was a Republican in politics, a Congregationalist in religion, a Mason in fraternal orders. He held the office of City Clerk, and was Commander of the O. H. Wood Post of Brookfield. He left an honorable name and a fine memory. His widow and children survive him respected and esteemed by all who know them.

"Sleep,
Now that the charge is won,
Sleep in the narrow clod;
Now it is set of sun,
Sleep till the trump of God.
Sleep."

CAPTAIN ROBERT R. WALLACE, '61.

Robert R. Wallace of Fairview, Ohio, entered the Sophomore class of Monmouth College in the fall of 1858 and was graduated in the classical course in 1861.

In January, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 74th Ohio Infantry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer. He was in the army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman, and took part in all the campaigns, marches, skirmishes, and battles from Nashville to Jonesboro. He was at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the great battles of the Atlanta campaign which gave our armies possession of this gate way to the South.

In the autumn of 1864, he was discharged for promotion and commissioned Captain of Co. C, 9th United States Colored heavy artillery. In this capacity he took part in the seige and battle of Nashville. Much of the time he was in

command of the regiment until it was disbanded under general orders for the reduction of the army and his men were mustered out of service or transferred to other commands in September, 1865. He was then transferred to the Eighty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, and on reporting for duty was placed in command of the regiment as the ranking Captain and so continued until mustered out of service in February, 1866, when he returned to civil life and civil pursuits.

He was soon admitted to the bar and began



R. R. WALLACE.
Pontiac, Illinois.

the practice of law at Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois, in 1867. He held the office of County Judge from 1873 to 1894 continuously and since then has continued the practice of his profession at Pontiac. His is an honorable record in both military and civil affairs. From lives like this old Monmouth's "grandeur springs, that makes her loved at home revered abroad."

CAPTAIN JOHN B. WORRELL.

John Brainerd Worrell was in College during the years 1858 and 1859. He was a good student and highly esteemed by the Faculty and students. He belonged to that large body of Scotch Irish people who came from Pennsylvania into Western Illinois about the middle of the last century.

He was born August 7, 1838 in Penna, and migrated with his parents to Hancock County Illinois, in 1851.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D 78th Illinois Infantry and was elected First Lieutenant on the organization of the Company. The first service of this regiment was in Kentucky fighting the celebrated raider John Morgan. He was with his regiment February 3, 1863, when it came to the relief of General Hardin and his

gallant Eighty-third who were making such a heroic defense against the combined forces of Wheeler and Forest.

In May 1863, he was present and took part in a greater or less degree, in the capture, court-martial, sentence and execution of Colonel William Orton Williams and Adjutant Walter G. Peters, two young Confederate officers who had entered the Union lines as spies at Franklin, Tennessee. They were cousins and descendants of Martha Washington. Colonel Williams was the fiance of Agnes Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee. She died shortly after, probably of a broken heart.

Lieutenant Worrell was with Gordon Granger September 20, 1862, who without orders marched from Rossville to succor General Thomas sore pressed at Chickamauga. He followed the lamented Steedman with the flag around his body in that glorious charge that saved the Army of the Cumberland from defeat and rout.

He was in the Atlanta campaign from first to last taking part in the disastrous attack upon Kenesaw Mountain and in the bloody assault of the Confederate intrenchments at Jonesboro. Here Captain Black was killed and Lieutenant Worrell was promoted to Captain, and as such went with Sherman to the Sea, making possible the presentation of the City of Savannah, to President Lincoln as a Christmas gift. He fought at Bentonville and was with his regiment when it marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the Grand Review before the President of the United States.

He was a man of fine physical proportions



CAPT. JOHN BRAINARD WORRELL.

and commanding appearance. He was daring and cool in battle and his presence inspiring. His hearty laugh and cheerful words brought courage to many a despondent soldier.

He was mustered out June 7, 1865 at Chicago,

and returned home to take up the business of farming, which he had put aside three years before. He died at Chili, Illinois, October 14, 1870, lamented and esteemed by all who knew him.

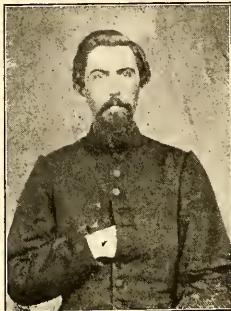
LIEUT. ROBERT STUART FINLEY.

Class of 1859.

A few of the chief events in the military history of Lieutenant R. S. Finley are given. They are typical. Many Monmouth boys in different regiments have a similar history.

August 24, 1861, enlisted at Sunbeam in Company A, 30th Illinois Infantry.

August 29, 1861, mustered into the U. S. Service at Springfield and appointed Corporal.



R. S. FINLEY.

September 1, moved to Cairo, Illinois and attached to Gen. Grant's brigade.

November 7 engaged in the battle of Belmont.

February 4, 1862, assisted in the taking of Fort Henry.

February 14-16, assisted in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson.

May and June, 1862, in the siege of Corinth.

September 1, 1862, in the battle of Medan Station.

February 22, 1863, entered upon the Vicksburg campaign.

May 12, 1863, in the battle of Raymond.

May 16, 1863, in the battle of Champion Hills.

May and June, 1863, in the siege of Vicksburg.

January 1, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran and promoted to Quarter-Master Sergeant.

March 5, 1864, returned home on veteran furlough.

April 18, 1864, returned to the army.

July 20, 1864, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek.

July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta. Regiment lost heavily.

August 19, 1864, in the battle of Jonesboro.

November 15, 1864, started with Sherman to the Sea.

December 21, assisted in the capture of Savannah.

April 29, Promoted to First Lieutenant and began the northward march through Richmond to Washington.

May 24, took part in the Grand Review.

July 17, 1865, mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky.

July 20, 1865, discharged at Springfield, Illinois.

Lieutenant Finley was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 16, 1838, and came to Mercer County, Illinois, in 1854. He began teaching school in Washington, Ia., when only 16 years of age. When Monmouth College first opened in 1856, he enrolled as a student and was graduated with the honors of valedictorian in 1859, being a member of the second class to graduate from the institution. He was Principal of the Seminary in North Liberty, Iowa, in 1860, and in 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was a student of theology in the Seminary at Monmouth. On his return from the Army he resumed the study of theology at Monmouth, and was graduated in 1867. He died January 26, 1868, leaving a wife and a child only a few days old.

He made a large contribution to the cause of his country, and had his noble life been spared, he would have made even a larger contribution to the cause of humanity.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PORTER, '62.

Completing the studies of his Sophomore year, John A. Porter enlisted for the defense of his country, August 1, 1861. With other young men, he marched from the court house at Monmouth to Young America, now Kirkwood, where they took the oath to defend the flag. The company was sent to Aurora, Illinois, and was there mustered in for a term of three years' service as Co. C, of the 36th Illinois Infantry, "The Fox River Regiment."

All through the war this regiment was in active campaigning through nearly all the states of the Confederacy. It took part in more than thirty severe battles and in skirmishes and small engagements almost without number. Its ranks were more than cut in half by the bullets of the enemy but its record for gallantry has ever been a source of pride to the survivors and their descendants.

Mr. Porter was made a sergeant when the company was mustered into service; promoted to First Sergeant, March 12 1863; re-enlisted for an-

other three years, January 1, 1864, and was promoted to First Lieutenant, March 13, 1865. He was in command of the company for many months. He was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service, with the company, October 8, 1865, at New Orleans, as a First Lieutenant.

Twice Mr. Porter was wounded. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, his skull was fractured by an exploding shell. He was carried to the field hospital. The surgeons and comrades had little hope for his life. However, his strong constitution pulled him through and he was back on duty in a few weeks, although it was nearly six months before he recovered his speech. He was wounded in the battle near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, his left thigh being broken by a rebel bullet.

John A. Porter was born October 6, 1838 at Piqua, Ohio, being a son of Rev. James C. Porter, whose efforts were largely responsible for the establishment of Monmouth College. He was one of the first students of the college and his ambitions were all to follow the steps of his father, grandfather, and other ancestors, in the ministry, but his disabilities due to his army service prevented the completion of his college course. He devoted his life to teaching and his work was finished January 4, 1904, death being a result of the wound received at Resaca.

LIEUT. JOHN SUTHERLAND WINBIGLER, '65.

(By Professor J. C. Hutchinson.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, September 3, 1841, and spent his boyhood on a farm on the banks of the Wabash, helping his father at work or following his footsteps in the hunt of the squirrel or the deer in that thickly wooded region until his 18th year, when the family moved to Warren County, Illinois and settled on a farm in Spring Grove Township.

The writer new Mr. Winbigler during two years of his boyhood in Indiana and through his college course and while in the army, and was intimate with him through his life, except the last seven years. He always knew him as a manly man, kind and tender hearted in his home and loyal to his friends and his country, and, with pleasure, tenders this record of his war days and is proud to have claimed him as a kinsman and friend.

Mr. Winbigler entered college in the fall of 1859, as a Junior preparatory, and when a Freshman enlisted in the army in Company "I" 50th Illinois Infantry, at Quincy, October 22, 1861, his enlistment dating from September 16th.

His regiment was in camp at Chillicothe and

St. Joseph, Missouri, until January, 1862, when they joined General Grant's Army at Cairo, Illinois. From Cairo the army proceeded to Smithville, Ky., thence to Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson. Winbigler was under fire for the first time at Ft. Henry and in battle for three days at Ft. Donelson, February 13, 14 and 15, 1862, the fort being captured February 15th. He was in the celebrated battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing April 6th and 7th, 1862, and escaped with his hat being shot from his head; was in the siege of Corinth the following May and was struck by a spent ball.

The army remained in the vicinity of Corinth till October, 1862, and captured the place. Mr. Winbigler escaped unhurt, and proceeded with his regiment to Middle Tennessee where he re-enlisted at Lynnville January 1, 1864, for three years or during the War, his first enlistment having expired. Obtaining a thirty days furlough, he came home January 25th and returned February 25th to his regiment at Quincy, and from there to Lynnville, Tennessee, and was with General Sherman in his celebrated "from Atlanta to the Sea" campaign. He was in a skirmish at Snake Creek Gap and Ostanaula River and in the Battle of Altoona Pass October 5, 1864, and with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah. From Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C., and from Goldsboro to General Johnston's surrender at Durham, N. C., and from Durham to Richmond, Virginia, and in the Grand Review of the Union Army Soldiers at Washington, D. C., May, 1865. He was discharged from the service at Louisville, Ky., and Springfield Illinois, July 14, 1865, as First Lieutenant with the splendid record of nine battles, viz: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Bears Creek, Miss., Siege of Corinth, Battle of Corinth, Snake Creek Gap, Ostanaula River, Altoona Pass and Bentonville, N. C., and was honored with the following promotions: Enlisted as private, promoted Corporal, Fourth Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and mustered out of the United States Service July 13, 1865.

When he returned from the war he engaged in farming and continued in that occupation until his death, December 30, 1897.

EXTRA COPIES.

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number may be secured for twenty-
five cents each. Address the office
of Monmouth College.

LIEUT. ROBERT STEWART McCLENAHAN, '74.

When the civil war broke out the patriotic family of Robert and Nancy McClenahan was living on a rocky farm near Fairview, in Guernsey County, Ohio. When the news of the awful disaster of Bull Run swept over the country, four sons of this family—two of them Alumni of Monmouth College—took up arms in the defense of the Union. Three of them became commissioned officers, and all of them carried through their lives the scars of Confederate bullets.

The 15th Ohio had the honor of carrying on its rolls the names of the four brothers of this illustrious family. The older, John M. McClenahan, for several years a business man in Monmouth and occasionally a substitute teacher in the College, became the Colonel of the regiment. J. Urey McClenahan '66 was the Quarter Master and



LIEUT. ROBERT STEWART McCLENAHAN.
Co. B, 15th Ohio Infantry.

Robert Stewart McClenahan '74 the First Lieutenant of Company B.

Lieutenant McClenahan was mustered into the service as a private in September 1861, and mustered out in December 1865, having devoted four and one-third years of his life to active military duty in behalf of his country. He was with Buell at Shiloh; with McCook at Stone River; with Wood at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

"The approach of the Army crossing the valley from Orchard Knob to the foot of Missionary Ridge was the grandest sight I saw during the war. Fifty thousand men, the whole Army of the Cumberland, and Hooker's Corps on the right and Howard's Corps on the left in line of battle with the line of reserves in columns behind, all plainly in sight at one time, each regiment slightly V shaped with the colors at the apex, the enemy's cannon firing over our heads from the ridge above us and the heavy guns of Fort Wood firing over our army at the enemy above. Soon as the battle

line arrived we (the skirmishers) went forward, on, up the rocky steep. The enemy abandoned their works and we captured the ridge after determined and hard fighting."—Extract from a letter from Colonel John McClenahan.

Lieutenant McClenahan was in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, the Siege of Atlanta, and Nashville. He was wounded no less than four times. Once in the back with a spent ball. A portion of his right ear was shot away, and on another occasion the crown of his hat was carried away by an enemy's bullet. At the battle of Nashville he was severely wounded in the right arm, for which he afterward received a pension. He was fearless in battle "for he believed that his life was immortal until his work was done."

He entered Monmouth College in 1871 and was graduated in 1874. He was licensed to the holy ministry in 1876 and one year later accepted a call to Arkansas City, Kansas. Here in May 1879, he was married to Martha Thompson, the daughter of Rev. David Thompson. He was active in the ministry for many years preaching in Ohio and Nebraska. When age and wounds rendered him unfit for active service he retired to Monmouth, Illinois, to educate his children. Here he died August 14, 1895, and was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of that place. His motto was: "The safest place on earth is in the path of duty."

LIEUT. MATTHEW HENRY JAMIESON, '60.

When the College opened in September 1856, one of the first students to enroll was Matthew Henry Jamison. He continued in school regularly until the middle of the Senior year when he dropped out, and his name is not found in the list of the Alumni. He was born in Oquawka, September 10, 1840. He was the son of William and Margaret Giles Jamison. The name they gave their child reveals much of their religious beliefs.

Fort Sumter fell on Sunday, April 14, 1861. Monday morning, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops. Tuesday, Governor Yates issued a General Order for the enlistment of six regiments of Illinois troops. Wednesday, April 17th, Matthew Henry Jamison, his foster brother William James, Samuel J. Wilson, and Charles E. Simpson, all college boys living in Oquawka, were on their way to Quincy to offer their services in defense of the Union. They enlisted in Company D, Tenth Illinois Infantry, three months service, and were among the first four companies to arrive in Springfield in response to the President's and the Governor's calls. They proceeded at once to Cairo reaching there the 22nd, where

they were mustered into the United States service April 29. They remained at Cairo doing garrison duty for three months, when they were mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of service.

On the reorganization of the regiment for the three years' service Henry Jamison, as he was commonly called, re-enlisted August 30, 1861, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company E of this regiment. After serving three years in this capacity, he re-enlisted as a veteran and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Company.

He took part in all the skirmishes, battles, marches, and sieges of the regiment. He was on the Atlanta campaign, went with Sherman to the Sea, saw the capital of South Carolina burn, was present at the surrender of General Johnston, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out July 4, 1865, at Chicago.

On his return to Oquawka he became a newspaper man being Editor of the Oquawka Enterprise. He later moved to Kansas City and became a Commission Merchant in the Union Stock Yards. The tide of business flowed against him and he returned to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he engaged in gardening for several years. He is now on a ranch in North Dakota. It was the patriotism, courage and endurance of such men as Henry Jamison that preserved our Union and made us a united and prosperous nation.

LIEUT. WILLIAM A. MITCHELL, '61.

Wm. A. Mitchell when a child came to Warren County, Illinois, with his parents in October 1843, who settled near the ancient village of Denby. He attended the public schools and worked on the farm until 1859 when he entered Monmouth College and remained one year.

On the first day of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 36th Illinois Infantry, famous in history as the Fox River regiment. He served until January, 1864, when he re-enlisted as a veteran and was given a veteran's furlough. At the close of the war the regiment was sent to New Orleans to be near the scene of activities of Napoleon and Maximilian in Mexico. Here he was mustered out October 8, 1865, having served four years and two months in a regiment that did the most desperate and bloody fighting of any in the western army. Three days before he was discharged he was Commissioned Second Lieutenant, as a reward of his four years of faithful, and efficient service.

No regiment in the west left behind it such a trail of blood as the 36th. Lieutenant Mitchell was with the regiment in no less than twenty-five pitched battles beginning with Pea Ridge and end-

ing with Nashville. "Franklin", he says, "was the hardest battle I ever saw."

Fourteen Monmouth College boys served in this regiment. Heed ye, while I recount the battle story of their lives as well as of their death. William B. Giles was killed at Perryville, Kentucky. George R. Pollock sleeps in an unknown grave at Stone River. Nathaniel McCutcheon gave his life at Chickamauga. Robert J. Caldwell was sacrificed at Franklin. David Irvine gave the last full measure of devotion to his country at Nashville. George Nelson died in the hospital at Rienzi, Mississippi. William Gibson lost his right arm at Pea Ridge. Logue Dryden carried his arm in a sling while in college because it stopped a Confederate bullet at Chickamauga. T. A. McConnell was discharged on account of a severe wound received at Perryville. John A. Porter was wounded twice, at Resaca and at Nashville. Samuel Paxton received a severe



W. A. MITCHELL.

wound as he followed Sheridan up the rocky heights of Mission Ridge. Frank McClanahan and Julius Wright both received wounds so serious that they were discharged for disability. Only one of the fourteen escaped unhurt. This was Lieutenant Mitchell. He writes, "I have had many holes shot through my clothes, have been hit by spent balls, but not to hurt much."

Few know that the modest, little man with silver hair and grizzled beard who served the people of Warren County so efficiently in the responsible position with which they once chose to honor him, and who daily still may be seen on the streets of Monmouth, once went "boldly and well into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," and came back unharmed. Let the affection and the reverence of a grateful people be his while he remains with us.

LIEUT. SAMUEL L. STEPHENSON, '62.

Samuel L. Stephenson was born near Sidney, Ohio, where he attended public and private



LIEUT. SAMUEL L. STEPHENSON
Co. C, 83rd Illinois Infantry.

schools. In 1859, he moved with his father's family to Monmouth, Illinois, where he entered the Sophomore class of Monmouth College and was graduated June 27 1862. Three days later President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 troops. Mr. Stephenson joined with James S. Campbell, a graduate in the same class, and others in recruiting a company under this call, principally among the students of the college. No less than thirty-seven college boys joined this regiment. Upon its organization, Mr. Stephenson was elected Second Lieutenant of Company C. This company was known as the "Students' Company" and was a part of the 83rd regiment, Illinois Infantry commanded by Colonel A. C. Harding.

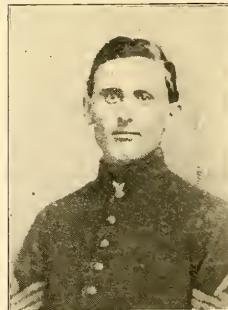
Lieutenant Stephenson served with this regiment continuously in the western army until the close of the war. This service consisted principally in guarding and keeping open important lines of communication in Tennessee and Kentucky and involving unremitting vigilance and some severe fighting. In one of these battles he received a bullet wound in the left shoulder. June 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., he was honorably mustered out of the service with his regiment by reason of the close of the war.

In 1869, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His efficiency and integrity commanded the respect of the Department, and his promotions have been steady until he now holds the important position of Head of Division, Internal Revenue, Treasury Department. His rectitude, his efficiency, and his high sense of duty are alike valuable to the government and honorable to his friends, his city, and his Alma Mater.

LIEUT. JAMES O. ANDERSON.

James Oscar Anderson was born in Henderson County, Illinois, on a quarter section of land received by his grand-father as a bounty for services in the War of 1812. At the outbreak of the Civil War young Anderson, though under sixteen years of age, attempted to enlist, but was rejected unless he could secure his mother's consent. This she persistently refused to give. In 1864, when the 128th Illinois was organized for the one-hundred day service, he was a student in Monmouth College with ambitions for an appointment to West Point. More than thirty of the College boys joined his regiment and among them was young Anderson. The chief military duty of this regiment was the keeping open the Iron Mountain railroad in Missouri in order that supplies might be taken to the armies farther south. He was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.

March 13, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company H, 28th Illinois Infantry (Consolidated) and was appointed Orderly Sergeant. He immediately joined his regiment then besieging Mobile, Alabama. He took part in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely and was present at the surrender of Mobile. After the close of the war he accompanied his regiment to Texas where he was a part of the "Army of Observation" which compelled



J. O. ANDERSON.

the withdrawal of the army of Maximilian from Mexico. December 26, 1865, while at Brownsville, Texas, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. In March 1866, he was mustered out in Texas and at once returned home to engage in farming.

He has served four terms as a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature and one term as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. He organized a regiment for the Spanish American war, but owing to its sudden closing failed

to get into service. President McKinley twice sent him a commission as Captain in the volunteer army in the Philippines which, owing to his wife's health, he was compelled to decline. For twelve years he was a United States Revenue officer ferreting out violators of the Revenue law. At present he is Superintendent of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy.

**QUARTER-MASTER JAMES U. McCLENAHAN,
'66.**

James Urie McClenahan was one of four brothers, two of whom were Alumni of Monmouth College, who served in the gallant 15th Ohio.

He was born near Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio, August 15, 1836, being the third child of Robert and Nancy Stewart McClenahan. After alternate work and study in the country School, he entered Madison College, Antrim, Ohio, in his eighteenth year, teaching in winter and attending

graduated from the College in 1866 and from the Seminary in 1867.

His first pastoral charge was at Wyoming, Iowa, from May, 1869, to October 1872. He served at Davenport, Iowa, from May 1873, to October 1874; at Winterset, Iowa, from October '74 to September '77; and at Olathe, Kansas, from April '78 until his death, October 12, 1879, the result of army exposure at Chattanooga, and of the hardships of the Chickamauga campaign.

October 1, 1867, Rev. McClenahan was married to Margaret A. Lorimer of Morning Sun, Iowa. Their children are William L. McClenahan of the Alexandria Egyptian Mission, Robert S. McClenahan, Assuit College, Egypt, John W. McClenahan, pastor, Gary, Indiana, Frances McClenahan, a teacher in Tarkio College, and Charles I. McClenahan who died in Olathe in 1879.

He served his country faithfully and his Master fervently, and left behind him a family of Children all earnestly engaged in the great work he loved so well.

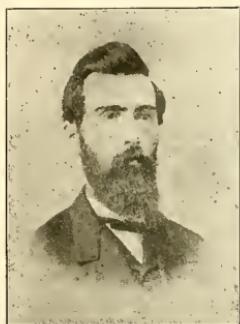
ADJUTANT JOHN W. GREEN, '62.

At the opening of the Fall term in 1858, John W. Green came from his home in Davenport, Iowa, and entered the Freshman Class of Monmouth College joining the Ecclitean Society. He remained in steady attendance until the close of the College year in 1862, when he was graduated. He was one of the most gifted orators ever sent from the College. In 1860, he represented his Society in oration in the Annual Contest, his theme being "Mind and its Allies." He was pitted against Clark Kendall who was afterward killed at Donelson.

Shortly after his graduation, he returned to Monmouth and enlisted in Company C, 83rd Illinois Infantry, and was appointed Corporal on the organization of his Company, and immediately promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment. September 1, 1864, he was promoted to Adjutant and in this capacity served until mustered out of service by reason of the close of the war. He was present and took part in all the battles, marches, camp and field activities of his heroic regiment. He was an excellent officer and left a fine military record.

He studied law and entered upon its practice in his home city of Davenport, where he soon took high rank at the bar. He was an eloquent speaker, and was in constant demand for public addresses on great occasions. For several years he was Collector of Internal Revenue at Davenport. He died February 9, 1905.

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J. U. McCLENAHAN.

college in summer. In 1861, he entered Monmouth College as a Junior, and the Theological Seminary as a first year student. The latter institution was located in Monmouth at that time.

During his vacation in 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 15th Ohio Infantry. Soon after joining the regiment at Louisville he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, later he was made Assistant Quarter-Master and still later was promoted to Quarter-Master. He participated in all the marches, sieges, and camp life of the army of the Cumberland. A Quarter-Master is not supposed to be on the firing line in time of battle; but this Quarter-Master received a wound more or less severe while at the front during the siege of Atlanta. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out of the service.

In September 1865, he re-entered the College and the Seminary at Monmouth and was

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

**Corporal, Co. C, 83d Illinois Volunteer Infantry,
Adjutant, 101st U. S. C. Inf.**

1841

Wigtownshire, Scotland,
A happy childhood

"Among the bonnie bloomin' heather."

1848

Southern Indiana,
A studious boyhood.

1856

An arduous apprenticeship.

1860

Under the benign influence of Monmouth College
and that now glorified saint—Dr. Wallace.

1862

—ARMY—

83d Ills. Vol. Inf. and 101st U. S. C. Inf.

1865

Indiana: Ohio: Pennsylvania: California



ADJUTANT ALEXANDER CASKEY
101st U. S. Colored Troops.

(Like the New Englander who was born at Cape Cod and all along the shore.)
With few and brief interruptions.

—AT WORK—

Not eminent work, as dreamed of in my youth, yet useful:—made glorious by love for it and devotion to it.

1911

Summa Summarum.—

70 strenuous years—brightened with many blessings and a few joyous victories: shaded with many sorrows and some sore defeats.

Ad finem,—

I'll "still wait on God and work and strive"—

till "the night cometh"—when the "taps" sound; indulging the tremulous hope that when the eternal day breaks upon my clearer vision, I shall see in His beauty the King whom I serve, and that my quickened ears shall hear Him say.

"Well done, good and faithful servant,
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

**JAMES ALEXANDER GRIER, '72. A. M., D. D.,
L. L. D.**

The subject of this sketch was born May 8, 1846. His parents were Robert C. Grier, a native of Ireland; his mother's name was Margaret McAyel, a native American.

The family were living at the time of his birth at Walts Mills, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In his ninth year the family removed to a farm near Bloomington, Ill., remaining there until the third year of the war, and then removing again to a farm near Monmouth, where he found them when mustered out of the Army.

When the war broke out almost every youth in the land was seized by the patriotic spirit and the love of adventure. The excitement swept like a blaze of fire over all the North, and men crowded to places of enlistment in great armies, many boys also, too young according to law, obtained entrance to the ranks. Mr. Grier, among others, enlisted in Company C of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry August 22, 1861, at an age far below the standard, probably the youngest member of the regiment. He re-enlisted for the war in December, 1863, remaining until about the middle of December, 1865, when, with the regiment, he was mustered out; so that his term of service was about four years and four months.

His parents and friends were greatly opposed to his entering the Army, but finding him determined to go his parents gave him written permission to enlist. It was the wisest thing they could have done. His mother gave him her Bible, and his father some money and with many affectionate words bade him good bye and followed him with their prayers. Their letters were frequent, and were a potent factor in keeping the boy straight in morals and manliness. He was in all the engagements of the company with the exception of one or two skirmishes. The most notable battle was the one fought at Vicksburg, lasting forty-seven days, which so fully marked the great generalship of that greatest of generals of all times, Gen. U. S. Grant.

When the war was over and the boys had returned home, the question was, "What next?" Conscious of his ignorance he entered the local district school which required some grit, as he was placed with boys and girls in knee pants and

*Dr. Grier*

short dresses. By his long service in the Army his mind had become an erased tablet, and most of the things learned before the war had been forgotten. However, by three or four weeks' application much came back, and not long afterwards he taught the school himself. He passed through the Academy and College, graduating in 1872.

In choosing Theology for his profession, he passed through the Seminary at Newburgh, N.Y., and was ordained pastor of Charlins Cross Roads Church in 1874. In 1883 became pastor of Second Church, Mercer. In 1886 became profes-

sor of Systematic Theology in Allegheny Seminary, serving in that capacity for more than a score of years, and for a large section of that period as President of the Faculty.

Failure in health caused him to resign all work in the institution. The Board of Directors elected him Professor Emeritus of Systematic Theology in 1909.

Dr. Grier has been a potent force in the United Presbyterian Church, whose history can not be written without an account of his great work. He was a private in the army of the Union, but a Commander-in-Chief in the army of the Lord.

PRIVATE THOMAS HOWIE GAULT, '70.

Thomas H. Gault who represents the Synod of Illinois on the Board of Trustees of the College has an honorable war record having given three years of his youth to the service of his country in the time of her dire need.

He was born in Colrain, Ireland, on the second day of August, 1842, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1847. A stop was made for a few years in Monroe County, New York; but in 1852 the family moved to Wisconsin settling near the then small village of Waukesha.

On the 15th day of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 28th Wisconsin Infantry and began to learn the manual of arms. This regiment was employed principally during its three years of service in guarding and keeping open important lines of communication in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, involving unremitting toil, vigilance and exposure and some hard fighting. On the ninth of April, 1865, while Lee was surrendering to Grant at Appomattox, the subject of this sketch was storming Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay, the last Confederate stronghold on the coast. He was among the troops sent out by our government to Texas to watch the movements of Maximilian in Mexico. He was encamped for a time on the battle field of Palo Alto, where General Taylor nineteen years before won his renowned victory. Near here on August 23, 1865, he was honorably "mustered out of the service of the United States and had great joy at the prospect of going home, which we celebrated with bonfires and the singing of "Home Again."

In the Autumn of 1865, he entered the Preparatory Department of Monmouth College and was graduated in 1870. He studied law and entered upon its practice in Chicago, where his integrity and efficiency have won the respect and esteem of the bar of that city. He is a member of the George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic—one of the largest Associations of old soldiers in America. This Post has resolved to nominate him as a candidate for Commander of the Grand Army of Illinois at the coming encampment in June.

May goodness and mercy follow him all the remaining days of his life.

TO OLD M. C.!

The best old college in the land
Monmouth! Old Monmouth!
Thy loved walls shall ever stand
Monmouth! Old Monmouth!
By thy true paths and guiding light
We in our steps are led aright
And ever love the Red and White
Monmouth! Old Monmouth!

—Valentine.

"THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF MONMOUTH COLLEGE."

Mrs. J. B. Gray Writes About Her Experience.

Mrs. J. B. Gray, who was a student at Monmouth College at the outbreak of the Civil War, and who in 1862 entered the service as an army nurse, writes the following letter, relating, in part, her experience in an army hospital:

Prairie City, Illinois,

January 20, 1911.

Dear Sir:

It has been so long since these things happened, you must not expect too much from an old lady seventy-seven years old.

I was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 5, 1834. My parents moved to Warren County, Illinois, in 1836, to a farm five miles west of Monmouth, where I remained until I was grown. When in my teens I attended Knox College for a term. I entered Monmouth College in 1860, and attended two years.

In September, 1862, I went to St. Louis, and entered Benton Barracks Hospital as an army nurse. Major McGugan was in charge. There



MRS. CAROLINE POLLOCK GRAY.

Assistant Nurse. Benton Barracks Hospital
Assistant Nurse,
Benton Barrack Hospital 1862-1864.

were only two lady nurses there at that time. I was given charge of Ward 5, a small ward that would accommodate from fifty to seventy-five patients. The ward also had four male nurses—two in the day time and two at night. We had every disease from fever to small pox. Some of the soldiers were very patient; others were calling for their loved ones at home; while others thought they were still on the field of battle and were fighting their battles over again.

My duties were varied. Whatever was to be done, that I did; but my special duty was to look after the soldiers' diet. Each patient had whatever food suited his case the best. We had to have it on time. Every ward was supposed to have breakfast at six o'clock, dinner at twelve, and supper at six. We had quite a number of deaths in that ward; but not so many for the number of patients as occurred in some of the other wards.

Late in the Fall of 1862, I was transferred to Ward C, in the Amphitheater which had been converted into a hospital. Major Russell was in charge. The amphitheater had six wards. Each ward had four men nurses and four women nurses for the day and men nurses at night. The wards were divided into four divisions, giving one man and one woman the care of seventy-five patients from six to six. In those wards, we women, had all the medicine to give, look after the diet—only we did not go to the kitchen, but sent our orders and the food came up in the elevator. We wrote letters for those soldiers who were unable to write, read to them books, papers, and magazines, bathed their heads, and their feet if it were necessary, fixed their lemonade, eggnog, or anything that the physician ordered to be done. What did the men do? They waited on the patients in a number of ways, mopped the floors, kept the fires going, etc., etc.

In the Spring I was transferred back to ward 5, the work in Ward C being too heavy for me. There I remained until the hospital was broken up in the Winter of 1863, having served three enlistments of six months each.

April 22, 1863, I was married to Jerome B. Gray, bugler of the Second Iowa Cavalry, at the First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.

About my picture. I don't see how I can get one for you. There is no artist here. My husband is sick and I cannot go away to have one taken. I have not been away from home for three years. I should like to send you my picture, but it seems impossible.

You will have to look over all mistakes. I have to write this a few minutes at a time. Probably some things you would like that I have not got; but I am alone with him and can not do very much writing. Hoping that you may get something out of this that may be a help to you, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. J. B. GRAY.

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ANDREW RENWICK, '65.

I hereby make confession as follows:

BORN—October 11, 1842, on the Tippecanoe River, White County, Indiana, of good parents—James and Abigail Barnes Renwick.

SCHOOLS—Struggled through the primitive Common School.

Entered Monmouth, Sophomore, 1862.

Graduated at Monmouth, Class of 1865, Second Honor, A. B.

Graduated B. D., Xenia U. P. Theological Seminary, 1867.

MINISTRY—Ordained November 27, 1867, at La Fayette, Indiana, by Wabash Presbytery, United Presbyterian Church.

Pastor at LaFayette, Ind., 1867-1869.

Olathe, Kansas, 1869-1874.

South Henderson, Ill., 1875-1888.

Alexis, Ill., 1888-1894.

South Omaha, Nebr., 1900-1908.

SIDE LINES—Taught Common School, Idaville, Indiana, 1862.

President Garnett College, Kansas, 1875.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Johnson County, Kansas, 1875.

Financial Agent, Monmouth College, 1894 1900.

Secretary—Monmouth Ministerial Union.
Omaha Ministerial Union.

United Presbyterian Board of Education.

Clerk—United Presbyterian Presbyteries of Garnett, Monmouth and Omaha.

United Presbyterian Synods of Kansas and Illinois.

Assistant Clerk of the United Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1873, 1879, 1884.

In all at a Clerk's table more than seventy years.

ARMY RECORD—Father an Abolitionist, but would not let his boy go into the Army.

Enlisted May, 1864, Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry, and served with the regiment every day of its existence.

Detailed as Clerk at Headquarters, Col. P. B. Plumb, Commanding Troops in Johnson County, Kansas, August and September.

Mustered out, last of October, 1864.

G. A. R.—Mustered in, 1890.

Served as Commander, Post 694, G. A. R., Illinois, at Alexis, Illinois.

Served as Commander, Post 2, G. A. R., Nebraska, at South Omaha.

Member of Department Commander's Staff, State of Nebraska, G. A. R., 1907-8.

POLITICS—A Republican—First vote for Abraham Lincoln.

ITEMS—Preached 4,180 Sermons; Delivered 4830 Addresses; Received 548 Members into Church Communion; Officiated at 273 Bap-

tisms and 135 Marriages; Preached 390 Funerals.

Gathered money for Monmouth College—

To erect the Auditorium.

To make its Second \$100,000 Endowment Fund.

Retired to his wife's farm, Gladstone, Illinois, August, 1908.

ABRAHAM W. MORRIS.

Born January 23, 1842, died November 28, 1904.

Pastor of the United Presbyterian church, South Argyle, N. Y., 1875-1889.

Pastor at Greenwich, N. Y., 1889-1904.

July 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 6th Iowa Infantry. He was in the battle of Shiloh, the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, the Black River expedition, the charge on Jackson, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Dallas, Ga. June 15, 1864, he was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, losing a limb. He was brought to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained nearly a year. He entered Monmouth College, September, 1865, and was graduated in 1872. He studied theology at Newburg, New York, accepted a call to South Argyle, N. Y., and entered upon his work in July, 1875. For thirty years he labored in the same presbytery and sleeps in the beautiful Greenwich Cemetery, not far from the graves of many of his former parishioners.

Upon the monument marking his grave are these words: "The eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms."

REV. RALPH E. WILKIN, '69.

August 18, 1862, Ralph E. Wilkin enlisted as a private in Company A, 25th Iowa Infantry at Washington, Iowa, under Captain David J. Palmer, afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He was mustered out July 17, 1865, by reason of the closing of the war, lacking but one month of serving three years. He was wounded in the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, in the same engagement that Lieutenant James S. Patterson, of the class of '61, was killed. The two regiments were in the same brigade and both lost heavily in this battle. Mr. Wilkin was in both the campaigns against Vicksburg, and was on picket guard in front of the Union lines on the night before the surrender, which took place on the morning of July 4, 1863.

He entered College in the fall of 1866 and was graduated with the Class of '69. He has an honorable record as a soldier under both the flag of his country and the banner of his Master. He is now pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Starkville, Mississippi.

LEVI MARLOWE.

Probably very few of the students who attended Monmouth College in the late sixties and the early seventies knew that the black man who rang the bell, built the fires, kept the floors so spotlessly clean, and cared for our turkeys the day before Thanksgiving, was a hero of the Civil War.

Levi Marlowe was born a slave in Kentucky, and brought by his master when a child to our neighboring city, Canton, Illinois, where he was held in servitude until about 1860. The stirring events of that period warned his master that he could no longer hold slaves in Illinois with impunity. So he sold his real estate, packed his household goods in wagons to return with his slaves to Kentucky.



LEVI MARLOWE.

Co. B, 29th U. S. Colored Troops.

A good friend told Marlowe that if he returned with his master to Kentucky he might abandon all hope of ever gaining his freedom. The night before the start south was made Marlowe lay awake in his cabin until he was certain that all the household were sound asleep, when he crept forth and went to the home of his abolition friend who carefully secreted him until all danger was past.

When the government authorized the enlistment of colored troops, Marlowe went to Chicago and joined the regular army. His regiment was sent east and attached to Burnside's corps of the army of the Potomac. He was in the siege of Petersburg and took part in the gallant but fruitless charge of colored troops into the "crater" after the explosion of the mine, July 29, 1864.

While in the "crater" he was severely wounded, but was carried out of that holocaust of death by his comrades. Once he bared his bosom to the writer and showed where the ball entered just above the left nipple. It passed entire-

ly through his body, and was eventually the cause of his death.

"He was a man, take for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

John Marshall Campbell, another son of Mnngo D., and Mary Maben Campbell, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1848, and located with his parents in Monmouth in 1856. He enlisted on the call of the President for troops for one hundred days January 21, 1864, in Company "A," 138th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the expiration of the term of enlistment, the regiment returned to Springfield, Illinois, to be mustered out. At that time General Price of the Confederate Army was making a raid into Missouri and threatening St. Louis.

This regiment voluntarily extended its term of service and was assigned to duty along the Iron Mountain Railroad guarding bridges. After Price was driven from Missouri, the regiment returned to Springfield, Illinois, and was mustered out October 14, 1864.

Campbell again enlisted March, 6, 1865, in Captain Gowdy's Company "H," 47th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry "Consolidated" and was assigned to duty at Spanish Fort, one of the defences of Mobile, Alabama. After the surrender of Mobile, the regiment was assigned to the 16th Corps and marched to Montgomery, Alabama, thence to Selma, Alabama, where, on the 21st of January, 1866, it was mustered out and returned to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final pay and discharge.

John Marshall Campbell died June, 26., 1908 having made a good record as a soldier and citizen.

REV. R. C. MATTHEWS, D. D.

Member of the Board of Trustees.

The Christian Commission was an organization of benevolent men for the purpose of "visiting hospitals, camps and battle fields for the instruction, supply, encouragement and relief of the men of our army, according to their various circumstances." It was the Red Cross of the Civil War.

In February, 1865, Dr. Matthews received the appointment of Field Delegate from this Commission and immediately entered upon his work in the Army of the James, then lying in the trenches before Richmond. He had scarcely begun his work when his child "Robbie" was taken very sick. He came home but returned to his duties in the field shortly after the death of the child.

His work consisted in distributing stores in hospitals and camp, in circulating good literature among the soldiers, in writing letters for the sick and wounded, in giving information from the people and from home and in preaching. During the closing months of the war Dr. Matthews was instant in season and out of season in every good work, mostly among the colored troops of the Army of the James. The diary that he kept is still in possession of his family. A few extracts will be interesting.

"March 30, 1865—Skeined 350 skeins of



R. C. MATTHEWS.

thread. Last night tremendous cannonade off to the left, flashes and shells visible—a heavy and almost continuous roar—no word certainly from the fight yet. Peach blossoms and strawberry blossoms out in full today. Attended meeting in the 115th. A good company out and an impressive service.

"March 31—Gave to Brother Baston 9 copy books, 8 spellers, 3 cans of milk—to Chaplain Higginson 70 envelopes—to brother Moore ½ dozen pen holders—Skeined 250 skeins of thread.

"April 2—Heavy fighting over on the Bermuda Hundred's front, ominous of great success of our troops. Preached in the chapel tent of the 115th U. S. C. to a full house—good attention.

"April 3—Awakened by the cannonade and a tremendous explosion. Early in the day our cavalry scouts dashed through our lines and discovered that the rebels had evacuated. Our troops soon had possession and pushed on in pursuit and took Richmond. I went over to the Rebel works and went through them with the troops—tremendous cannonade towards Richmond. Our troops were treated cordially by the citizens of Richmond. Can not tell where the Rebels have gone. Richmond, or a part of it, is burning now. In the evening Mr. Williams came and scolded at a great rate about us Delegates going to Richmond.

"April 4—After breakfast and prayers, com-

menced packing—went to Richmond. I rode five miles. Let a woman and boy take my place the balance of the way. It is eight miles.

"April 7—Assigning Delegates to Hospitals. A crowd of hungry applicants rushed in upon us, pleading piteously for something to eat. Over 1,900 persons supplied with food for one day. Such a scene I have never witnessed. In the evening the more respectable ladies, who were ashamed to come in the day time, came to ask for food. Took a telegram for Mr. Stuart to the office calling for \$10,000 worth of flour."

The following clipping from the Richmond Whig of April 19, will make clear the great work in which Dr. Matthews was engaged:

The gentlemen who are associated in the United States Christian Commission on Monday issued to the needy of Richmond to meet their actual necessities ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-one rations of flour, beans, etc. Much credit is due the laborious industry of Dr. R. C. Matthews and other gentlemen prominent in the enterprise.

JOHN A. YOUNG, M. D.

Member of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Young started for Cairo on Tuesday morning to aid in the care of our wounded. Several other citizens have also gone down and will render any aid in their power.

Monmouth Atlas, February 21, 1862, after the battle of Fort Donelson.

ROBERT M. HAZARD, '63.

Robert Middlebrok Hazard was born at Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont, December 1, 1845. He came to Monmouth in August, 1860, and entered Monmouth College at the opening of the fall term, joining the Eccritean Literary Society. In the autumn of 1861, he was a Junior in the Scientific Course. The sound of the bugle was music to his patriotic spirit. December 1, 1861, on his sixteenth birthday, he enlisted in Company D, Bell's Cavalry, properly known as the 13th Illinois Cavalry, and was appointed first bugler.

The service of this regiment during the spring and summer of 1862 was west of the Mississippi River and consisted in driving Price and Van Dorn out of Missouri and saving the State to the Union. Young Hazard was in the battle of Bloomfield, Missouri, where the Confederate Colonel Phelan was captured. He was in the battle of Red Bank, Arkansas, where he acquitted himself with coolness and bravery, winning golden opinions from all. In this battle he was wounded in the right arm.

While on a scouting expedition in southern Arkansas, he was taken sick. The regiment be-

ing without tents, barracks, hospital or surgeon he suffered severely. He was removed to Mound City Hospital, where his uncle, Solon Burroughs, Esq., of Monmouth, found him greatly reduced. Mr. Burroughs attempted to bring him home, but was only able to reach Peoria where he passed to that realm "Where the war drum beats no longer, and battle flags are furled." His remains were brought to Monmouth, and followed by a large procession were deposited in the City Cemetery.

The Eccritean Literary Society adopted touching resolutions respecting his death, declaring that the "Society had been bereft of a useful and noble member, the College of a faithful and diligent student, and the country of a heroic and obedient soldier."

REV. G. I. GORDON, '71.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Served one year and a half at last of the war. Went as a recruit from Freshman Class, Monmouth College, a mere lad, with President Wallace's blessing and his father's consent.

Was in three campaigns, Red River, Mobile Bay and Mobile, as a private in Co. C, 77th Volunteer Infantry. Upon its muster out, July '65,



CORPORAL GEO. I. GORDON.
Co. C, 77th Illinois Infantry.

was transferred at Mobile as Corporal with other recruits to Co. B, 130th Ills. Between campaigns camped at Baton Rouge summer and fall of '64, and in winter did provost and guard duty in New Orleans.

Was discharged in August '65, at New Orleans, reached home in Peoria Co., Sept. 1, eighteen months and one day from enlistment, the

youngest in his company, if not in the regiment.

Returned to Monmouth but not to re-enter College till spring of '68, graduating in '71. Engaged in teaching for some time, chiefly in Monmouth, Ills., and Dayton, O., before entering the Theological Seminary and the active ministry of the blessed gospel.

BENJAMIN F. HILL.

B. F. Hill lived in Wheeling, Virginia. He entered College in the fall of 1860. When the 83rd Illinois Infantry was organized in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, known as the "Students Company." Shortly after the battle in the defense of Fort Donelson, he was taken sick and died April 22, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.

LIEUTENANT AMOS HAMMOND DEAN.

Member of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. Amos H. Dean, D. D., was born in Albany, New York, June 16, 1843. He was a graduate of the Boy's Academy of Albany and also of Hamilton College in the class with Elihu Root.

He enlisted as a private in Battery C, Third New York Light Artillery. He was quickly promoted to Sergeant, then to Quarter Master Sergeant, and finally to Second Lieutenant in which



LIEUT. AMOS H. DEAN.

Battery C, 3rd New York Light Artillery.

capacity he served until the close of the war. His service was mainly in North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Newbern.

On his return from the army, he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City. On the completion of his course he spent a year in travel visiting Europe and the Holy Land. His first pastorate was in the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Albany, his second was in Joliet, Illinois, and his third in Monmouth, where he remain-

ed until his health broke down after twenty years of faithful service. He died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and was buried at his old home in Albany.

In 1871, Dr. Dean married Sarah Treadwell, daughter of John G. Treadwell of Albany and a descendant of Governor Treadwell of Connecticut, of Revolutionary fame.

A BRAVE DEED.

James K. L. Duncan, a lad eighteen years of age, was a student in the Preparatory Department



J. K. L. DUNCAN.
(Seaman) U. S. S. Ft. Hinman.

of the College in the Fall and Winter of 1862 and '63. He was the son of Jonathan Duncan of Sunbeam, Illinois, who had been a Colonel in the War of 1812. In the Spring of 1863, the boy left college to join the United States Navy. He was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Fort Hindman, an iron clad the sailors called it a tin-clad—gunboat in the Squadron of the Mississippi commanded by Admiral Porter.

In February 1864, this squadron moved up the Red River to cooperate with General Banks in his "Red River Expedition." On March 2, at Harrisonburg, Louisiana, the Fort Hindman came up to the enemy and was fired upon by a masked battery of twelve pound guns assisted by many sharp shooters. For a half hour a heavy rain of shot and shell poured upon the vessel raking it from stem to stern. The light armor was no more protection than a sheet of paper in a rain-storm. The screaming shells, the zip of bullets as

they came with deadly aim through the port holes, the quivering steamer as the iron hail struck her poorly protected sides, the recoil of the heavy guns when discharged, the cries of the wounded and the stream of blood pouring over the deck made a scene that a veteran sailor might well shrink from.

A gunner is placing a shell in the mouth of a cannon to be rammed home when, mortally wounded, he reels in agony to the floor. An enemy's shell bursts near the muzzle of the gun setting fire to the "tie" of the cartridge in the mouth of the gun. A moment and the explosion will wreck the vessel and destroy the crew. Young Duncan leaps into the jaws of death seizes the shell and hurls it into the air. It bursts, the concussion destroys the drum of his right ear; but the steamer and its valiant crew are saved. Admiral Porter publicly praised the young sailor, and the Secretary of the Navy bestowed upon him the highest gift in the power of the nation—the MEDAL OF HONOR.

The letter of Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, which came with the Medals of Honor commanding his gallant conduct is still held in the family as a treasured possession.

HISTORY OF THE 138th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

By Rev. Andrew Renwick.

The One-hundred and thirty-eight Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, early in May, 1864; Col. John W. Goodwin of Pontiac, commanding.

We were promptly drilled and fully equipped, and mustered into the service June 21st. The last to be mustered in of the 13 Illinois regiments under the call for "One hundred day men to relieve veterans from guard duty at our forts, arsenals and elsewhere."

Capt. W. S. McClanahan—formerly Second Lieut. of Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, gathered the boys from Monmouth for this regiment. Boys they were—only 3 out of the 119 were married men. One hundred and one of the boys were placed in Company A, 16 others were scattered into Companies B, C, and D, while Alex. F. Holt was sent to the Field Staff as Lieutenant Colonel, and DeLoyd Harding as Quarter Master Sergeant.

In Company A of this One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Capt. W. S. McClanahan, First Lieutenant Guy Stapp, First Sergeant O. G. Givin, six other non-commissioned officers, and 33 privates, who carried Enfield rifles, good stomachs, and brave hearts—in all 42 men were Monmouth College students. Some were graduates and some were seniors who secured their degree in the field; others were lower class men who, when mustered out in October resumed their

places in class and no tests or hard questions were required of them. Good Alma Mater!

On June 26th we were taken to Fort Leavenworth to relieve that garrison that they might go with Sherman to the sea. The One hundred and thirty-eighth does not claim to have made the song, but it furnished a few notes for "Marching through Georgia."

Our Department Commander was Major General Curtis; Division Commander Brig. Gen. Thos. A. Davis. Our Colonel, Goodwin, took command at the Fort. Our First Lieutenant, Guy Stapp became Post Adjutant, and when needed, our Captain, McClanahan, was President of the Court-Martial, and our College boys filled nearly all the clerkships at headquarters. Several of the Companies were shortly after sent out into Missouri and Kansas to defend the towns from rebels and guerrillas, and our Company A, with a company of Kansas Indian Cavalry, and a howitzer squad under our Sergeant, Charlie Stephenson, were sent to Olathe, Kansas, from about August 1st to September 25th, and not a rebel dared to show up. Some forays, however, under Scouts Waterman and Cody ("Buffalo Bill") brought in a goodly number of guerrillas and those who harbored them.

About the last of September we were sent back to Fort Leavenworth, and the regiment was ordered to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., for muster out. Just then "The gallant Rosecrans was contending against fearful odds for the preservation of St. Louis and the safety of Missouri" and our regiment was among the number that volunteered to go to his help. We were therefore sent to St. Louis, and out to Jefferson Barracks; and on a rainy morning we were loaded onto flat cars with orders: "If fired on, the train will stop, and you will dismount on the side next the enemy." We were taken on the Iron Mountain Railroad after old General Sterling Price. He didn't fire. He ran and burned a bridge on us about a hundred miles out. We camped there and guarded the workmen until the bridge was rebuilt. St. Louis was now safe, and we were sent back to Camp Butler, mustered out, and paid off. General Rosecrans had called us up in line, and in a fine speech thanked us for our St. Louis services, when we were to be sent home. President Lincoln sent personal letters to each of us thanking us for our valuable services to our country. Some of the boys have kept these letters to this day, signed "A. Lincoln, President."

We had been away for just about six months. Monmouth's best met us at the train. We hiked away to our boarding places, and after getting into clean clothes resumed our places in class.

If you are not a subscriber to the Oracle, send in your subscription today.



McMICHAEL SCIENCE HALL.
Erected in Memory of Dr. J. B. McMichael.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE IN WAR.

Interesting Incidents Related by Prof. J. C. Hutchinson.

After the battle for the defence of Fort Donelson under General A. C. Harding, Dr. Wallace went down to see the boys and take them greetings from home, and, landing at Fort Henry, was escorted across country to Fort Donelson with a squad of cavalry, and transported in an army wagon drawn by a four mule team.

Having heard before leaving home that George Mannion had been killed in the battle, he had taken a casket to bring home his body, and the first man he met was the same Mannion, as much alive as when plowing in his father's field, and a louder than a modern College yell greeted the President when he told the story in College Chapel after returning.

Professor John A. Gordon also visited the boys at Fort Donelson, and he found Bryson Allen of the 83d Illinois Regiment wounded and dying, but the love of his Master and of his country, for which he was giving his young life, was strong in death.

He said to the Professor: "Tell my classmates to work hard for Jesus," and then, rising to a sitting position on his cot, he threw his arm around his head and cried: "Here are three cheers for the Union"—and fell back and died.

Henry Pressly, though not a student of the College yet a son of Wm. Pressly the founder of Warren County Library and the Pressly Professorship of Monmouth College, met death before Vicksburg in a singular manner.

He was engaged in tunneling a mine in the siege of the city, and, while his fellow soldiers went out to their rations of whisky, Henry alone remained, for he never drank, and an enemy's shot destroyed the mine and killed him.

FLAG OF THE 84th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

An Autobiography.

Archibald Beal, Fleming Gowdy, John M. Graham, Clark Herron, Alexander Leslie, William Mekemson, Robert Martin, Daniel McMillen, Isaac Woods, Alexander Blackburn, all Monmouth College boys, on many a southern battle field

"Their eyes did brightly turn

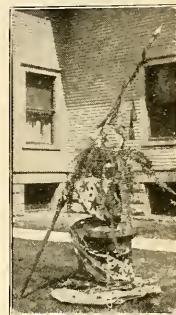
To where my meteor glories burn,

And as their springing steps advance,

Caught war and vengeance from the glance."

We were two sisters—the pride of the 84th Illinois Infantry. My elder sister is in Memorial Hall in the capitol in Springfield. Nine bullets pierced her staff at Stone River; twenty-seven passed through her silken folds at Chickamauga, where Fleming Gowdy, the noblest of the brave, gave his life in her defense. She was disabled

and received an honorable discharge for wounds received in battle. I took her place. I was born in Macomb. The ladies of that city wrought my stars and sewed my stripes of red and white, and gave me with a mother's love to the gallant 84th. I received my baptism of fire as I followed Hooker up the rocky steeps of Lookout Mountain, and floated in triumph above the clouds. I met Sheridan and Wood on the blazing crest of Missionary ridge. I followed Sherman from Ringgold to Atlanta. My silken folds floated in the breeze at Resaca, and I saw the retreating hosts at Kenesaw Mountain. I hovered in the sulphur smoke of Peach Tree Creek. On the twenty second of July, 1864, I saw the "Black Lion of Illi-



Flag of the 84th Illinois Infantry.

inois" ride down the line before Atlanta, and heard him shout: "They have killed McPherson." "They have killed McPherson," "Avenge McPherson," "Avenge McPherson." I followed Sherman as he entered the Gate City of the South; and bade him farewell as he turned his face toward the sea. I saw "the life blood warm and wet dim the glistening bayonet" at Franklin, and heard the victorious shouts of the men of Thomas as they scaled the fortifications at Nashville and swept the last armed foe from Tennessee.

THE OLD PICTURES.

The cuts used in this number have been made for the most part from pictures a half century old, from faded photographs, from old ambrotypes taken long before the photographic art had reached its present stage of perfection.

These old pictures have long been the treasured possessions of friends who have brought them forth for reproduction here. They have come from widely scattered homes all over this land. If the mechanical workmanship in some instances seems crude this will be more than atoned for, we feel sure, by the sentiment that attaches to these faded, time stained old pictures.



OLD MAIN BUILDING.

Erected 1863. Burned Nov. 14, 1907.

MY OLD CANTEEN.

Where the sunlight falls the warmest,
where the children always come,
When the evening lamps are lighted
in my little cottage home,
With the stars and stripes above it
in a glittering silken sheen,
In the place of highest honor
Hangs my battered old canteen.

Beside it hangs the haversack
which carried grub for me
When I marched with old Tecumseh
from Atlanta to the Sea.
And the knapsack too is near it,
'twas my pillow oft at night,
When my tired head was aching
with the weary march and fight.

It is not so ornamental as
the brie-a-brac around;
It is not tied up with ribbons
nor in alligator bound;
But it held a quart of water
in its shoddy covered shell,
'Commissary' too, and coffee
it has carried quite as well.

Many were the lips that pressed it
in the days of long ago,
Who have long been silent under
summer's sun and winter's snow.
But I love old comrades better
and it keeps old memories green
To take it in my hands again,
my battered old canteen.

And the children gather round me,
while I tell them once again
Of the camp, and march, and battle,
and the bitter days of pain
When the prison walls were round us
and the flag was never seen;
And they understand it better when
they see the old canteen.

I am growing old and feeble, and
my hair has turned to gray.
I am waiting for the orders that will
call me soon away.
When I'm mustered out, old comrades,
where the grass grows fresh and green;
Lay me down to sleep and by me
lay my battered old canteen.

John W. Matthews, '71.

NAMES OF MONMOUTH COLLEGE BOYS IN-
SCRIBED ON BRONZE TABLETS IN THE
VICKSBURG MEMORIAL TEMPLE.

Corporal Robert M. Campbell, Company F,
17th Illinois Infantry.

Edward N. Cannon, Company F, 17th Illinois
Infantry.

Charles A. Carmichael, Company F, 17th Illi-
nois Infantry.

Corporal Robert M. Dihel, Company A, 30th
Illinois Infantry.

Corporal James B. Clark, Company F, 17th
Illinois Infantry.

Sergeant Robert L. Duncan, Company F, 17th
Illinois Infantry.

Sergeant Robert S. Finley, Company A, 30th
Illinois Infantry.

Churchill Furr, Company F, 17th Illinois In-
fantry.

William P. Henderson, Company I, 17th Illi-
nois Infantry.

Lieutenant W. S. McClanahan, Company F,
17th Illinois Infantry.

Major R. W. McClaughry, 118th Illinois Infan-
try.

John M. Miller, Company G, 3d Illinois Cav-
alry.

William M. Mitchell, Company F, 17th Illi-
nois Infantry.

Captain Josiah Moore, Company F, 17th Illi-
nois Infantry.

William Pinkerton, Company C, 77th Illinois
Infantry.

John Shelly, Company F, 17th Illinois Infan-
try.

Thomas C. Shelly, Company C, 17th Illinois.

Sergeant David Sholl, Company B, 118th Illi-
nois Infantry.

Corporal James A. Smith, Company F, 17th
Illinois Infantry.

James C. Weede, Company F, 17th Illinois In-
fantry.

William D. Wolfe, Company C, 17th Illinois
Infantry.

James A. Grier, Company C, 33d Illinois Infan-
try.

OLD SOLDIERS' DAY.

Wednesday, June 14th, has set aside in the
College Calendar as "Old Soldiers' Day." Public
exercises will be held in the Auditorium at two
o'clock in the afternoon. The Commemorative ad-
dress will be given by Major R. W. McClaughry,
'60. Judge R. R. Wallace, '61, will preside. Many
of the old soldier boys have already signified their
intention to be present.

SURVIVORS OF THE CONFLICT.

The Only Ones of the Monmouth College Boys
Who Are Known to be Now Among the Living.

Of the two hundred fifty Monmouth College
men who, fifty years ago, bared their bosoms in
the cause of a united country, the following are
the only ones known to be living:

Pev. John H. Montgomery, '66,
Chaplain 16th U. S. Colored Troops,
Pawnee City, Nebraska.

R. W. McClaughry, '60,
Major, 118th Illinois Infantry,
Warden U. S. Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Samuel J. Wilson, '60,
Major, 10th Illinois Infantry,
Macon, Missouri.

Captain Robert M. Campbell, '63,
47th U. S. Colored Troops,
Assistant Post-Master,
Peoria, Illinois.

Captain William H. Clark, '62,
16th U. S. Colored Troops,
Attorney at Law,
Ottawa, Kansas.

John A. Gordon,
Major, 16th U. S. Colored Troops,
President Bible League of Southern Cali-
fornia,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Captain R. R. Wallace, '61,
Co. C, 9th U. S. Heavy Artillery,
Ex-Judge of Livingston County,
Pontiac, Illinois.

Lieutenant Guy Stapp,
Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry,
U. S. Sub-Treasury,
Chicago, Illinois.

Lieutenant John M. Graham,
Co. G, 84th Illinois Infantry
Summerfield, Kansas.

Lieutenant William A. Mitchell,
Co. C, 36th Illinois Infantry,
Monmouth, Illinois.

Lieutenant Samuel L. Stephenson, 62,
Head of Division Office,
U. S. Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Alexander Caskey,
Adjutant 101st U. S. Colored Infantry,
Los Angeles, California.

Sergeant William H. Abrams, '64,
Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry,
Land and Tax Com. T. & P. R. R.
Dallas, Texas.

Corporal James W. Brook,
Co. A, 138th Illinois Infantry,
Stronghurst, Illinois.

Sergeant W. T. Campbell, '70,
Co. H, 26th Iowa,
Minister,
Monmouth, Ill.

George I. Gordon, '71,
Co. C, 77th Illinois Infantry,
Pastor U. P. Church,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Corporal Delavan S. Hardin,
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Ar. Rock Island.....	9:40	12:40	3:40	6:40	9:40	12:40

ROCK ISLAND TO MONMOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Rock Island.....	7:00	10:00	1:00	4:00	7:00	10:00
Ar. Monmouth.....	9:20	12:20	3:20	6:20	9:20	12:20

ALEDO TO ROCK ISLAND.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Aledo.....	8:00	11:00	2:00	5:00	8:00	11:00
Ar. Rock Island.....	9:40	12:40	3:40	6:40	9:40	12:40

ROCK ISLAND TO ALEDO.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Rock Island.....	7:00	10:00	1:00	4:00	7:00	10:00
Ar. Aledo.....	8:45	11:45	2:45	5:45	8:45	11:45

ALEDO TO MONMOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Aledo.....	8:00	11:00	2:00	5:00	8:00	11:00
Ar. Monmouth.....	9:20	12:20	3:20	6:20	9:20	12:20

MONMOUTH TO ALEDO.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Monmouth.....	6:30	7:20	10:20	1:20	4:20	7:20
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